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THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

SEPTEMBER, 1902.

LITERARY

A TRUE SON OF COLUMBIA.

Prize Oration of Junior Oratorical Contest delivered June 9, 1902.

CENTURIES have come and gone; nations have had their morning, noon and night; and with the coming and the going of the ages and the rise and fall of nations great men have appeared and disappeared. It matters not in what age or period of history a nation came into prominence, it always had some man at its head who set the pace and held it.

Rome had her Cæsar who could sway a listening multitude in the forum or cause all of a then known world to tremble to the tread of his marching cohorts; Carthage had her Hannibal who could scale the snowy Alps and cause even proud Rome to tremble to her very citadel; France had a Napoleon who could defy the armies of a combined continent; England had her Wellington who in one great battle could defeat Napoleon and send him into the oblivion of exile; and America had her Jackson who at New Orleans could hurl those very troops fresh from the field of Waterloo, backwards down the levee, retreating in defeat and confusion. But these are all men and deeds of past centuries. Their ages have passed and so have they, save for the glory that clings round their names. But it remained for a new age to bring before the eyes of a wondering world a man who had combined in him the qualities of all these men. The qualities that go to make a brave soldier, a sturdy statesman, and a true man.

Like many other of our great statesmen he was born of poor but refined parents and the principles instilled into him during his youth clung to him throughout his entire career. It is not strange then that when in after years he came into

prominence, his first thought should ever be of the mother who had taught him the first lessons of love and truth, and guided his willing foot-steps into the path that led to true manhood and success. And when we see him speeding to his mother's bedside at the slightest indication of danger or bending in tender solicitude above the chair of his invalid wife, making her every wish his command, we do not regard him as a weakling for showing these tender affections but rather there is instilled in us a confidence in this man who guards so well and so truly the welfare of his loved ones.

But to turn to his public life. After passing through the public schools and academy of his native town he took up the profession of teaching and it was in this that we find him engaged when the Civil War broke out. At the first call for volunteers the school-teacher laid aside the arithmetic and speller and took up the musket and knapsack. Weary marches and bloody battles did not tend to lessen his zeal and we find him receiving promotion after promotion until at the end of the war he returns to his home with the brevet of major.

At the close of the war the young major began reading law and in due time was admitted to the bar. His ability here is attested to by his rapid advancement into prominence. It was while engaged in this profession that he received his first call to public office, that of District Attorney. From this office he arose step by step until he received a call to the highest office to which Columbia can call any of her sons,—the Presidential chair.

Called into office at a time when great political questions were at stake and the diplomatic horizon darkened by the great issues of the day he had scarcely become familiar with the duties of his office when the clouds began to gather and the deep thunders of war were heard. Then it was that the wisdom of the nation in placing in his hands the reins of the government shown forth. Calm and determined he met every issue and disposed of it satisfactorily.

When the news of the blowing up of the "Maine" reached us the people were wild for war and many criticised the Pres-

ident rather harshly that he did not rush at once into hostilities, but he, with his characteristic coolness, ordered an investigation and waited the result. When it became evident that war was inevitable by his great diplomacy he held it off until the nation was ready. And to him alone can this people render thanks that we went into that war fully equipped and with men sufficient to achieve the glorious victory that crowned our arms.

During the anxious months that followed it his was the hand of a master that guided the various and intricate affairs of state. Early and late he was in the War Room consulting his maps and charts. The midnight hour often found him busily engaged in tracing the course of our armies and navies. Now he was following Shafter in Cuba, now tracing the course of the "Oregon" as she sped southward, then northward in her race around two continents for the scene of battle. Never sparing himself but ever giving his best to his country and his fellow men.

While Lincoln commanded an army of the North and marshaled the "boys in blue" in battle array against the "boys in grey" McKinley reunited the blue and the grey and sent them marching shoulder to shoulder to the tunes of the Northland and of Dixie to fight a common foe. While Lincoln freed a race of slaves within our own confines McKinley stretched his hand of mercy to a foreign shore and lifted the yoke of slavery from the necks of a people suffering a three fold slavery. "And when a crushed and defeated nation sought peace he was magnaminous and merciful; he sought peace with honor or war with dishonor," justice to other nations and loyalty to his own. Then when the war was over how the people looked up to him. North and South alike vied in doing him honor and when he started on his transcontinental tour a glad people met him every where and a little later when he was returning sad and anxiously on account of the sudden illness of his wife a sympathetic people met him at every turn of the road.

The days passed on and again the nation raised him in

triumph to the Presidential chair. Then it was, when he was just launching triumphantly on his second course, that the blow fell. One of the greatest blows that has ever crushed the American people. Standing in the bright light of the day time, surrounded by friends, his hand extended in the group of friendship, and the smile of love playing on his lips he was struck down. Betrayed as it were by a second Judas.

When the nation heard it women wept and strong men bowed their heads in grief. Rulers had fallen before and a nation had wept; Lincoln had fallen the victim of the assassins bullet and a loyal North had wept above his tomb. But *today a reunited nation,* no North no South, bowed its proud head in grief and a world wept with it.

The hand that had guided the nation so well through the perils of war was cold, the voice that had counceled so well was silent, the heart that had ever beat true to the best interests of his native land was still and the blackness of death hung o'er the land.

But why did we love him so? Was it because he had led us to conquer a proud and arrogant nation; was it because he could counsel so well and so wisely; was it because he had erased the lines of North and South? Was it for any of these reasons? Ah no! It was for all. For himself! He was an ideal American and the youth of our land can do well to pattern after him, for walking in his footsteps one cannot help but gain true manhood and success, for his was a pathway of mercy and love, of truth and loyalty.

History will ever continue to praise Napoleon; Washington will continue to be the idol of the loyal American; and Lincoln will ever be reverenced wherever freemen live! but these are men of past days and fame has placed their names on the pages of the age to which they belong. But a new book was opened and a spotless page exposed, the page of the twentieth century. Then it was that fame dipped her pen in the deep blue of heaven and across the top of that fair scroll traced in bold and glowing letters the name of the first and greatest hero of his age, a true son of Columbia, William McKinley.

E. M. Gearhart, '03.

DEFINITENESS IN LIFE.

Prize Oration of Junior Oratorical Contest delivered June 9, 1902.

EVERY man starts out to make some mark in life. Some hope to make it; others purpose to do so. The former take the road of chance and easiness, the latter the road of action and hardship. The one die regretting they have lived; the other live regretting they must die. There is a law written in nature and in the word of God proved by human experience that man's attainments in life are proportionate to his venture and endeavor. There is also a law gleaned from the pages of history that a nation without a strong head, without a strongly centralized government is doomed to fall; so in the individual life, that life that is without its guiding star, is without that which shall bind and hold it together and will be a wasted one. As the artist puts his brush to the canvas it is not putting a few strokes there hoping that somehow a beautiful picture may come therefrom; but he starts with a purpose. The sculptor ere the smallest piece is chipped from the marble has his aim in working it. Knock at the gates of history and as you pass along its corridors filled with the names of great men you will find lives started and continued with a purpose. Men may be proficient in many things; they are seldom *great* in more than one. A life without this definiteness may be compared to a piece of metal which may be made to extend over more surface, but the greater the extent the less strong it becomes.

As men study history and see the unique part each nation played in the world's action, they see a golden thread running through it all. The geologist with his penetrating eye as he goes from strata to strata sees a grand and noble purpose in the way in which the earth was formed.

We study nature and there see everything existing for a purpose. God made nothing to simply occupy space. And as the cattle graze upon the grass, as the flower is plucked and smelt, as the fruit is eaten and as the axe is laid to the tree or even to the neck of the animal, they all seem to bow in

humble submission and smile with pleasure to know that they are serving some purpose.

We study man's inventions and there also find everything existing for a purpose, but man himself may be said to be an invention. And as inventions were at first rudely and poorly built but as deeper insight came into the physical and chemical laws of substances, as greater needs were presented and comprehended they were more grandly built and more intricately made, so man the greatest invention of all is made for a grander purpose than any other created thing. But man is more than an invention. It can only apply to the body, while man was only complete when God breathed into him. Life is God's breath. Therefore if God made everything for a purpose even more so would he have thus given a part of his very self. Life is a conscious use of will power, he that would make the best use of it must be definite.

But as our own age is the most advanced and enlightened of all the ages of the world's history let us look at it. No age has ever had so many specialists in every walk of life. We look back a few generations and what do we find? The good king must be ruler, general, lawgiver and revenue collector. The man of business, profession and labor was counted more useful and efficient to the degree that his action or ability was more extended. Knowledge in the general exceeded that of thoroughness in the detail. But today it is different. The king is no longer everything in himself but has his equals for his advisers. The trend of our age in every line, profession, business and labor is to the specialty. Greatness is no longer marked in length of argument but in brevity. And today it is a mark of a great work to be concise and have good definition.

But if our age is thus noted for its advance along this line we have an effect for which there must be a cause. Whence is it? We find that the advance along this line has been proportionate to the use of civilization. But history shows us that all true civilization comes from four national sources; Grecian, Roman, German and Anglo-Saxon. The

feature therefore that distinguishes the civilization of these four nations from all other nations who may have held as great sway and ruled as many people is the solution of our problem. In the study of the life of nations we find, that authority rested upon brutal strength recruited from an ignorant and barbarous people is doomed to fall; but that the civilization of the former named nations had as its corner-stone *education.* To the degree that education was fostered civilization arose. Literature with its written pages and by the lines of its authors has been the greatest working cause in giving color to national life. Education has done this for our age by leading to and in a true sense becoming the mother of the two greatest characteristics of our age, research and competition. The solution of our problem therefore is education. What a plea for an educated youth! What a monument it has already reared to itself! What a foretaste of what it shall do if we thus continue!

But we plead for more not only must there be the purpose in life but there must be the right one. The importance of the choice makes it the most far reaching decision man is called upon to make but it need not be dreaded. To know how to do anything in life needs preparation. The harder the work the more thorough the preparation needs to be. So this decision should only be made after the best possible preparation. To the ignorant mind all rocks appear of similar composition but to the scientist they present a world of study. So to the mind without the proper preparation as it seeks to find its place in life it moves in darkness and reaches with a doubtful touch. Even great men do not attain their greatness or find their place in life without the proper preparation. Napoleon, though one of the world's greatest generals, was sent to a military school and ever in his after life showed the effects of the training and discipline there received. And who does not know that it was while at college in study that Luther found his place in life? This purpose need not be chosen according to paternal occupation nor should it be chosen too early in youth. Every young man and woman

should have a thorough general education that they might be able to see in the world of thought, research and invention where their place is. Education to the youth is as the telescope to the astronomer who by its aid can see stars and plants unseen to the naked eye, so, the youth with the proper preparation sees opportunities and places that exist but pass unseen to the ignorant. One purpose however should be the foremost in and the climax of every life. Every son and daughter owe it as a duty to their father and mother to keep unspotted a pure family name, so every man and woman owe it to God to return their life to Him in such a way that it shall honor its Giver.

But further the right purpose once found must be pursued unceasingly. It took a Bismark a lifetime to make an united Germany but no difficulty was too great to be surmounted. Behold that grand and noble character William the Silent! Spain may send against him her best trained soldiers led by her greatest generals; she may sever from him the support of one-half his small country, she may drive him to the very ocean; but he remains undaunted, he will see Holland free, or die and never see her under Spanish rule again. Death in a noble cause after being constantly striven for, though unaccomplished, is preferable to mere living with nothing attempted.

But finally every man longs for success in some way. Success, what is it? No greater success can come to any one than to know that he has done what he could. Satisfaction, contentment and happiness are the triangle of success. He that can lie upon his dying bed whether in palace or hamlet, known by the world or by a few and can have these things as his own, has led a successful life. It is no winged creature that alights on some and some it passes over; in fact it is no something of a separate existence but resides within a man and only comes to him by virtue of his own deeds. Therefore it cannot be bestowed upon us by our fellowmen nor can the rich buy it nor does it belong to the great simply because they are great. It lies at the head of the road of toil, hard-

ship and endurance; the entrance to that road is definiteness in life. And as the vibratory wave confined within the narrow limits of the tube reaches farther and is still audible, so, that life that has a definite aim will speak to ages to come with no dull voice and upon its brow will rest the wreath of success and the palm of victory.

E. M. MORGAN, '03.

THE STORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

CENTURIES have passed with the silent roll of ages. Nations have forsaken their formerly long cherished customs, and have increased in wisdom and knowledge with the advancing ages. Time has rendered many changes, civilization has advanced. New industries have gradually taken the places of the old methods of work.

The average American mechanic of today is in many respects more favorably situated than any king a century ago. He has better instruments for the tilling of the soil, better methods for the transportation of his goods, he eats wholesome food, and has more conveniences for his comforts in living. Napoleon at the height of his power could not command the household conveniences of the humblest citizen of the middle class today; besides he has the advantage of the steamboat, the railroad, the electric light, the daily news and a thousand other blessings that are now a part of the daily necessities of even the manual laborer.

The earth has yielded up many of her long concealed secrets. and we have read in the marvelous history of past ages, the book of nature, the insignificance, and at the same time the greatness of man, and above all the glory of God.

The manual laborer today dwells upon the earth more like a man, and less like a beast; besides, he has many more resources and safe-guards against disease and death. The scientist today knows more than any king a century ago had ever dared dream of, he has a broader conception

of nature and its laws, a more scientifically developed mind. He is likely to live longer and quite certain to live better.

The past century has beheld the grand achievements and wonderful progress mankind has made within its hundred years. It has seen the steam-engine develop from a small and imperfect machine into a vast and perfect piece of mechanism, whose iron arms now sway both the land and sea. And through this new born giant our country has been bound with steel bands into one mighty empire, and the most remote part of our fair land is but a few hours distant. It has taken the place of the old stage coach, the sail ship, and a thousand other minor instruments have yielded to its mighty hand.

The nineteenth century has truly revealed the long concealed secret of electricity, and it has witnessed the telegraph system developed from one simple line into the complex systems of the twentieth century. It has given us the electric light, by means of which the night can be transformed into day. The cars of our cities glide silently at their own free will, and has long since been the means of much wonder and amazement, and at the same time, has released the poor beasts of burden, and thus given them rest.

It is curious to look back one hundred years when there was but a vast wilderness peopled here and there by a few wandering tribes of Indians. Slowly, year after year, the colonies along the Atlantic coast pressed on towards the west and the poor Red Man of the forest was crushed beneath the onward rush of civilization.

Out by the beautiful Ohio their dust has long since mingled with the sacred soil, and many are sleeping in unknown graves along the banks of the muddy Fathers of Waters; but they have all passed from the stage of action, and many sleep uncoffined, unnoticed beneath the rolling plains of their once beautiful home. Today the fertile plains of the Ohio and Mississippi have become the home of a Christian and a God-fearing people. In the meantime appeared the academies, and men turned their attention toward higher education.

Colleges sprang up within a few short years. The age of ignorance and superstition was indeed a thing of the dark ages which has long since passed. New lines of scientific research prepared the way for a far more extensive medical survey. The nineteenth century has witnessed the incoming of this great department of science. Before this period men suffered severely from the ordinary diseases, which usually resulted in death because of the ignorance of medical practitioners.

One hundred years ago our forefathers knew nothing concerning surgery and the result was they slowly wasted away amid the pains and misery of barbarism, now if he becomes ill he has the benefit of both medical and surgical science which was then unknown, and the more trifling diseases are but an ordinary affair when compared with those of the Past.

But while we have great reasons to congratulate ourselves upon the advance of our own country, the rest of the world has not stood still. The world's estimated population has been doubled within the last hundred years. True, the nineteenth century was without any comparison the most marked period in the history of all ages. Now as we stand upon the threshold of the new century and gaze over the past, we cannot help but call this the golden age of steam, but scarcely had the great department of science been established when the age of electricity dawned bright and clear upon the horizon of the age. Then appeared the phonograph, the wonderful life like machine, which is one of the most mysterious inventions of the nineteenth century. But the twentieth century profiting by all the experiments of the past, promises the accomplishment of wonders yet unthought.

P. H. Pearson, '02.

THE GERMANIZING OF PRUSSIAN POLAND.

IN the latter part of the eighteenth century there took place in Poland what many last year feared would happen in China; the country was partitioned among several powers of Europe. Before that time, Poland was a great and powerful

kingdom reaching from the Baltic almost to the Black sea. Internal conditions of the government gave imperialistic, land-grabbing nations a pretext to interfere in the country's politics, and they played their cards in such a way that in the course of a quarter of a century, the Polish nation was divided among Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Each of these powers treated its Polish subjects in somewhat different ways; at times, perhaps, in a commendable manner, and at other times in a tyrannical way. But, however their condition under foreign rulership, the national fires of race and custom never went out, and the Poles have always been dissatisfied. In North-eastern Austria, where there are about 4,000,000, they have been comparatively quiet, because the Austrian government has not interfered to any great extent in their language and customs, and has given them special representation in its legislative assemblies. The Russian Poles, numbering about 8,000,000, have not the same advantages as those in Austria, but since the Russians do not antagonize their language and are of the same Slavonic stock, the Poles get along with them without friction.

But among the 3,000,000 Poles in Eastern Prussia, conditions are much different. The German government has used a cruel and relentless hand in all its dealings with them, and has tried in many tyrannical ways to Germanize the purely Polish provinces in which they live. Great numbers of German colonists were first sent to those provinces. These Germans sought in every way possible to buy up as much of the property and mercantile industries and establishments as possible. In this way they thought to infuse a German influence into all Polish dealings and to stamp out the Polish language and customs. Other methods were tried but without success. The most despotic was an edict forbidding the use of the Polish language in all schools, churches, and public documents.

This has stirred up the smouldering fires of hatred among the Polish, and they have formed a bitter opposition. Recent events in the province of Posen have aggravated this hatred.

Several students were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for membership in an organization claimed to be treasonable in its motives. The organization had for its object merely the studying of Polish history and literature. A more serious state of affairs exists in some of the villages. Children, at the instigation of parents and priests, have refused to receive instruction at schools in the German language. Accordingly, parents and children have been severely punished. Soldiers have even been stationed in the provinces to enforce the tyrannical edicts of the government. But militarism has lost its prestige, and in this age, the broad sympathetic feeling of the peoples of the earth does not look upon the German policy with favor.

These decrees have but strengthened the Poles' determination to maintain their language and customs. They in turn are now trying to suppress everything German in their provinces. Women are pledging themselves to boycott German products, and when possible, to buy goods made in France and England in preference to those made in Germany. Instead of the Germans buying up Polish lands and industries, the Poles are buying out every German merchant or landowner who can be made uncomfortable enough to be induced to sell and leave the country.

A most probable result of this treatment of the Prussian Poles by the Germans is a loss of prestige by Germany among the powers of Europe. The whole affair has somewhat worried Russia and Austria. They fear lest the smouldering fires will again be stirred up, and the Polish people once more struggle for independence. But however that may be, it is certain that in the future, the Poles will be treated with more consideration by these three nations. L. F. G. '04.

LEVI P. YOUNG.

LEVI P. YOUNG, A.B. is our instructor in Greek and elementary mathematics in the Preparatory Department. Prof. Young's preparation consists in attendance upon the

common schools of his native town, Belleville, Pa., at the Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., and the classical course at this institution, graduating with the honors of his class in 1901. He has taught several years in common and high schools, and in the Preparatory Department of the University, and always succeeds in his work, being gifted with natural talent for teaching, which, with his pleasant disposition, untiring application, and well trained mind, gives him a high place among the younger instructors of the student body. He also with his work as teacher, carries this year the studies of the middle class in theology.

MISS PAULINE E. BARRETT.

MISS PAULINE E. BARRETT, who instructor in Elocution this year, was born at Lakeview, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, January 5th, 1879. Her education which was acquired at the convent of "Immaculate Heart of Mary," Susquehanna, Pa., consisted in a general way of elocution, art, music and the regular branches of studies. She also spent three years in training in King's school of Oratory at Pittsburgh, Pa., graduating from that institution in June, 1901. Since that time she has spent four years teaching in the Oakland public school, Oakland, Pennsylvania; also served as entertainer under Prof. King during the summers. Last summer she was one of his entertainers at Finley Lake. During the past summer she also gave a reading in our College town which was very highly appreciated.

Miss Barrett comes to us very highly recommended by our former Elocution Professor as well as by many other prominent people and has shown herself competent in every respect to fill the position she occupies. We bespeak for our Oratory department liberal patronage from the student body, feeling that under her excellent training they will find the course fully adapted to equip them in that particular line. We welcome Miss Barrett to our College not only as an instructor but as one of our number.

SOCIETIES

CLIONIAN.

ALL seem to have spent a very pleasant vacation. Many of us, having sought healthful places during the summer months have come back much rested from mental strains and should be in an excellent condition for work.

Our achievements for this year depend on how we improve the time. Every effort should be put forth to do our best at all times. The opportunities that present themselves this moment may never return. Always try to do something that will make your present condition better, and thus be a worthy leader for others to follow.

We are sorry to say that a few of our number have not returned. Some have graduated while others have gone to different Institutions of learning. We wish them a successful undertaking in whatever phase of life they may follow, and may they never forget that they have warm friends in 'Clio.'

Much enthusiasm for society work exists among the active members of Clio. We hope it will not soon pass away.

The president is using his influence to make the work more successful this year and to do this he needs the hearty co-operation of all the members.

We believe it unwise to dictate to the new students what society they should join; but we hope that every one will carefully examine the merits of each society and identify themselves with one in the beginning of the year. The benefit derived from the work can not be realized by any one until they have had the training. The work really rounds out and uses that which is learned in the class room.

We hope to entertain many visitors at our sessions this year. All are welcome.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

ONCE more we have returned from the fields of work, recreation and rest to the memorable walls of S. U. to the halls of wisdom and instruction. Glad to sit once more at the feet of our teachers and receive from them the unveiling of the mysteries of nature and science and absorb the thoughts of God-inspired men in the writings of literature.

We were glad to return and see all the faces which we have so intimately known and learned to love. Glad and yet sad as we remember that some have gone never to return except as visitors. But to fill their places we found numerous new faces whose friendship we shall highly prize and by whose acquaintance we trust our experience shall be made much richer.

Every person should start out in life with a two fold aim. First; To derive from life all that is possible for one's self. Second; To strive to be of the highest benefit to our fellowmen. College by its courses and teachers and the faithful study of the individual can prepare for the former but the preparation for the latter must be found in its literary societies.

Therefore we recommend and urge every college student to become a member of one of our literary societies.

Philo will be glad for your services and offers in return all the privileges and advantages of a well conducted society.

When we returned to S. U. we found things in a state of activity and change; the Ladies' dormitory hurrying to completion; the foundations of the Gymnasium being laid; new teachers at hand and new courses being presented; consequently we felt as a society that we should put our shoulder to the wheel and help the good work along. The result was that we had the great pleasure of welcoming to our number seventeen of our male students at our first meeting Sept. 12th.

Our first meeting was a great success. Every number on the programme being excellently executed. One special feature greatly enjoyed and for which we express our thanks was

a musical rendition by Messrs. Keeley, Weiss and Wagenseller of Selins Grove.

The names proposed and elected are the following: Foster Benfer, Selins Grove; J. E. Davis, Lansford; Archie Frontz, Hughsville; A. S. Hoch, New Berlin; Robert Haven; Lewisburg; M. V. Minnich, York; Ben. Phillips, Selins Grove; R. D. Potter, Selins Grove; Lewis Roberts, Frackville; E. Shollenberger, Montgomery; Marian Schoch, Selins' Grove; Fred. Schoch, New Berlin; C. L. Smith, York; Wm. Sholly, Selins Grove; R. W. Showers, Penn's Creek; George Whitmer, Salem; O. M. Winemiller, Stewardstown.

Y. M. C. A.

IN looking back over the summer that has just drawn to a close, we can scarcely realize that vacation days have ended. Then laying aside our several duties of every day life, we again turn our attention toward the college world. Many indeed think when they send their sons to college that there are no outside influences to attract their attention, and tend to lure them away from the commands of a loving father or a godly mother; but against all these odds of college life there are many influences which tend to tear asunder the strong citadels of sin, and in turn tends to reveal the clear and bright side of college life.

One of the most pleasant events connected with the opening of our institution is the reception tendered the new students by the older members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Early Saturday evening Sept. 13th, a goodly number of the old students with a large number of new ones assembled in the college chapel, and enjoyed a pleasant evening together. Pres. U. A. Guss called the assembly to order, and after stating the object of the gathering, gave a few introductory remarks. Addresses then followed by both members of the faculty, students, and the Pastor of the College church. Dr. Dimm delivered a very interesting address on the importance of a college education. Mr. Whitmoyer gave several very good reasons why we should take active part in

common schools of his native town, Belleville, Pa., at the Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa., and the classical course at this institution, graduating with the honors of his class in 1901. He has taught several years in common and high schools, and in the Preparatory Department of the University, and always succeeds in his work, being gifted with natural talent for teaching, which, with his pleasant disposition, untiring application, and well trained mind, gives him a high place among the younger instructors of the student body. He also with his work as teacher, carries this year the studies of the middle class in theology.

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CLIONIAN.

ALL seem to have spent a very pleasant vacation. Many of us, having sought healthful places during the summer months have come back much rested from mental strains and should be in an excellent condition for work.

Our achievements for this year depend on how we improve the time. Every effort should be put forth to do our best at all times. The opportunities that present themselves this moment may never return. Always try to do something that will make your present condition better, and thus be a worthy leader for others to follow.

We are sorry to say that a few of our number have not returned. Some have graduated while others have gone to different Institutions of learning. We wish them a successful undertaking in whatever phase of life they may follow, and may they never forget that they have warm friends in 'Clio.'

Much enthusiasm for society work exists among the active members of Clio. We hope it will not soon pass away.

The president is using his influence to make the work more successful this year and to do this he needs the hearty co-operation of all the members.

We believe it unwise to dictate to the new students what society they should join; but we hope that every one will carefully examine the merits of each society and identify themselves with one in the beginning of the year. The benefit derived from the work can not be realized by any one until they have had the training. The work really rounds out and uses that which is learned in the class room.

We hope to entertain many visitors at our sessions this year. All are welcome.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

ONCE more we have returned from the fields of work, recreation and rest to the memorable walls of S. U. to the halls of wisdom and instruction. Glad to sit once more at the feet of our teachers and receive from them the unveiling of the mysteries of nature and science and absorb the thoughts of God-inspired men in the writings of literature.

We were glad to return and see all the faces which we have so intimately known and learned to love. Glad and yet sad as we remember that some have gone never to return except as visitors. But to fill their places we found numerous new faces whose friendship we shall highly prize and by whose acquaintance we trust our experience shall be made much richer.

Every person should start out in life with a two fold aim. First; To derive from life all that is possible for one's self. Second; To strive to be of the highest benefit to our fellowmen. College by its courses and teachers and the faithful study of the individual can prepare for the former but the preparation for the latter must be found in its literary societies.

Therefore we recommend and urge every college student to become a member of one of our literary societies.

Philo will be glad for your services and offers in return all the privileges and advantages of a well conducted society.

When we returned to S. U. we found things in a state of activity and change; the Ladies' dormitory hurrying to completion; the foundations of the Gymnasium being laid; new teachers at hand and new courses being presented; consequently we felt as a society that we should put our shoulder to the wheel and help the good work along. The result was that we had the great pleasure of welcoming to our number seventeen of our male students at our first meeting Sept. 12th.

Our first meeting was a great success. Every number on the programme being excellently executed. One special feature greatly enjoyed and for which we express our thanks was

a musical rendition by Messrs. Keeley, Weiss and Wagenseller of Selins Grove.

The names proposed and elected are the following: Foster Benfer, Selins Grove; J. E. Davis, Lansford; Archie Frontz, Hughsville; A. S. Hoch, New Berlin; Robert Haven; Lewisburg; M. V. Minnich, York; Ben. Phillips, Selins Grove; R. D. Potter, Selins Grove; Lewis Roberts, Frackville; E. Shollenberger, Montgomery; Marian Schoch, Selins' Grove; Fred. Schoch, New Berlin; C. L. Smith, York; Wm. Sholly, Selins Grove; R. W. Showers, Penn's Creek; George Whitmer, Salem; O. M. Winemiller, Stewardstown.

Y. M. C. A.

IN looking back over the summer that has just drawn to a close, we can scarcely realize that vacation days have ended. Then laying aside our several duties of every day life, we again turn our attention toward the college world. Many indeed think when they send their sons to college that there are no outside influences to attract their attention, and tend to lure them away from the commands of a loving father or a godly mother; but against all these odds of college life there are many influences which tend to tear asunder the strong citadels of sin, and in turn tends to reveal the clear and bright side of college life.

One of the most pleasant events connected with the opening of our institution is the reception tendered the new students by the older members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Early Saturday evening Sept. 13th, a goodly number of the old students with a large number of new ones assembled in the college chapel, and enjoyed a pleasant evening together. Pres. U. A. Guss called the assembly to order, and after stating the object of the gathering, gave a few introductory remarks. Addresses then followed by both members of the faculty, students, and the Pastor of the College church. Dr. Dimm delivered a very interesting address on the importance of a college education. Mr. Whitmoyer gave several very good reasons why we should take active part in

our literary societies, and impressed upon the minds of all present the importance of joining one of the literary societies.

Mr. Walter spoke on the importance of literary training to one after leaving college, and tried to impress upon the minds of all present that our training received in these sacred halls was essential for the best success of our future life, just as we take advantage of every opportunity that comes our way.

Dr. Yutzy made a short address, emphasizing the fact, that the young men should cultivate the social side, as well as the intellectual, and explained very clearly that we are known by the society we keep.

M. H. Fischer spoke for a few minutes upon the importance of athletics, and stated that a good, sound, and well developed body was essential for intellectual and spiritual development in college, and extended to all an invitation to come out upon the athletic field and win honors for both the institution and themselves.

Dr. Focht, pastor of the college church, greeted those present on behalf of his congregation inviting all to participate in all of the services of the same.

Immediately following the program, the Reception Committee waited upon all with refreshments suitable for the occasion. A general social time was enjoyed by those present in getting acquainted with the new men and renewing old friendship. The reception proved a success and all departed with the best wishes of every one present for a bright and prosperous year.

Our "decision" meeting was held Sunday afternoon, Sept. 14th, and was largely attended. Mr. M. H. Fischer led the meeting. The speaker presented the topic in a very forcible manner, he impressed upon the new men the great importance of making a right choice at the beginning of the year. The music was indeed spirited, and added much to the interest of the meeting. We hope the same spirit will dominate all the meetings of the ensuing year. Let each one do his

part nobly and we shall have grand and glorious success, and men will come in and rejoice with us.

At a business meeting of the Association, it was unanimously agreed that we hereafter hold our regular weekly prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, instead of Sunday afternoon as was the custom of former years.

Y. W. C. A.

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God."

IN the hurry and bustle of college life, in the delightful confusion in attending classes, lectures, literary societies and various organizations, the most important thing in life is likely to be forgotten or overlooked by the average girl away from home environments and influence. All the delightful experiences of school life and the whirl of daily duties and pleasures, for a time, suffice to fill to overflowing the life of the college student. Her cup of contentment is full and nothing more seems necessary for her further enjoyment.

But there comes a time when something seems lacking, something which all the various college associations and societies cannot supply. The eternal is appealing to the heart of the young woman and for such a want there is but one source of help. She must seek communion with her God, her Maker and her Friend.

We all desire in our worldly affairs and in our college ambitions to acquire first the most important thing. The animal nature is suppressed in order to give us the time and inclination to cultivate the intellectual part of our make-up; but we all acknowledge the existence of a higher nature than the intellectual.

The spiritual clamors for the first place in our lives and should have it. We are immortal. This life is but the narrow vestibule of our existence, in scriptural language but, a tale that is told, a pilgrimage, a swift post, a handbreadth, a thread cut by the wearer, water spilt on the ground, grass, wind, nothing. How evanescent! how fleeting! How important then to take time for the eternal things, to prepare for that life toward which we are hastening.

This important need is not overlooked by the modern college and Young Women's Christian Associations are exerting a widespread influence for good among the young women of the land. In the beginning of the school year, when one is all ambition and enthusiasm, is the time for the college girl to take a decided stand for the good and the true. In no other way can she do this better than by identifying herself with an organization whose sole aim is development along spiritual lines.

The Y. W. C. A. has done good work in the past and urges all young ladies to join and help carry on the work in the present school year. Weekly devotional meetings will be held and Bible study classes will be formed, and everything will be done to promote a clean atmosphere and pure thoughts in the circle of the associations influences. All are welcome.

"The heart of him that hath understanding seeketh knowledge."

CAROLINE R. ENDERS.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WE have within our curricula studies for the records of the earth and its peoples. We have studied even the prehistoric ages. We have had a view of ancient Chaldea and the Nile Valley. We have looked across the waters to the stolid Chinaman. We have delighted in the advancement of the English peoples. We have seen the records in our country of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley. We have traced humanity from its supposed cradle in Asia to the grave of Spanish supremacy in Cuba. With all our historical research during the rush and hurry of the age, and especially in the crowded time of college life, we saw we were neglecting the makers of history in our own day, while building monuments to those of the past ages.

Feeling the need of special observation along the line of modern history we have formed of ourselves a society, of those interested in the subject, that we might observe together more closely the events which continually come before us, and which will pass into history.

Of course what we know at any time, of the future of an organization, does not compel us to say our meetings for the present year will be a success, yet from what we know of onr meetings of the past we feel safe to predict a manifestation of a great deal of lively interest as we meet together for this year.

We may not have had large audiences last year, which fact was possibly due to the many things which occupy the students attention, or to our own conservative spirit. This year as we meet we wish to throw open wide the door and have every person connected with the institution feel that our sessions are for your enjoyment and advancement. You and all your friends who may have an interest and inclination to come are welcome. Ancient history may be dry; Midæval and even modern history may be, but our present day history is as we ourselves are sincere we are the makers of it. Are you making any? Come for our enlightenment. Are you simply looking on? Then, draw nearer, look more closely and taste of what some other has made.

SECRETARY.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

WE feel proud of our little organization known as "The Society of Natural Sciences." Indeed it is one of the effective avenues of the University through which the theories of students and original facts which they discover may be brought to the notice of the general public. It also is a prime factor and an active agent in urging students to original research and close observation in all scientific branches.

Accordingly it serves a two-fold purpose; first, it encourages research, and secondly, it offers an occasion for the discussion of various theories and facts in science.

We would invite all students to be present at its meetings. An effort will be made to make each session interesting and profitable.

CORESP. PRO TEM.

ATHLETICS

ATHLETICS.

TO-DAY men realize, as they never have before that health is a necessary adjunct to a successful career, and that life is much brighter when viewed through the eyes of a healthy body. We have come to Susquehanna to receive intellectual culture, but, in order to reach our aim we must have health. A cultivated brain and a healthy body should go together. America needs brawn as well as brain. To acquire health and to preserve it, we must take proper exercise. Exercise, sleep, and wholesome food, with plenty of fresh air are Nature's doctor's. At Susquehanna we can have all. You have a place to fill, and will find it in foot-ball, on the tennis court, or in the gymnasium, in boxing, running, or walking. Foot-ball is the main college sport in the fall, and already under Coach Yon the men have begun hard and systematic training. Among the tried and true of last year, who will again battle for the honor of Susquehanna are Capt. Frank, Bingaman, Davis, Swank, Benfer and Gearhart. Among the new recruits are found Roberts, Keller, Sholly and Fritz, with others who we are glad to welcome among our players. Training table was started on the eleventh, and all that science can do will be done to assure a winning team. The team will do its part, and let each and every student rally to the side line, cheer the players by their presence, voice their good will to Susquehanna's boy's.

DEPARTMENTS

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

ONCE more do we come together after a pleasant vacation, and it should be our purpose to make this year one of conscientious work. Do we ever stop to think how important in our "Prep" course? It is the foundation for college work. As the magnificent building cannot be reared without a firm foundation, so the four years in college cannot make a well rounded man unless he has had a thorough preparatory training. It is the verdict of those gone before that the years in prep exert a powerful influence over the future moral and intellectual life of the individual. Let us then be diligent in the task of character building.

We are glad to note that some of the "Angels" are in our classes.

The Sunday School officers are very anxious that we should receive the best training possible, and accordingly have organized a class for "preps" with M. H. Fischer as teacher.

W. R. Camerer, of Jersey Shore, Pa., who was absent during the spring term is again with us.

The gymnasium is deserted, as "Artie" Dimm has not returned.

Zacharias Batdorf made his appearance early in the term, and it was hoped he would remain, but in a few days he left for home on account of pressing business.

Prof. A. B. Wallize formerly connected with the Sunbury High School is our new principal of Prep, and a man and teacher of whom we may well be proud.

Paul M. Enders, a son of our president, is among the new students in our department.

L. C. Keefer who has been absent for two years has resumed his studies with the Sub-Freshman Class.

S. A. M.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A NEW era has come for Susquehanna University. The Seibert Memorial Hall is one of the finest ladies buildings in the State. This splendid Hall is the chief attraction of the University campus, and is already nearly filled with occupants very much pleased with their happy surroundings.

The faculty, announced a Ladies Course, which has a standard as high as any ladies college, and graduates receive diplomas with the B. L. degree. A number of young ladies have selected this course, and many more will select this in preference to the Greek or Latin Scientific course, because it offers excellent discipline and a fine education, with full French and German instead of so much of mathematics and the dead languages.

The Ladies of Seibert Hall are delighted with their home and their work, and everything is well begun. More students are coming in every week and all are busy with music, elocution or whatever course they may pursue, so that the Registrar and Matron, Mr. and Mrs. Warner have quite a large and prosperous family.

The following are the names of the young ladies who occupy the Seibert Hall: Miss Fannie Ellis, Miss Rose Meyer, Miss Edith Houtz, Miss Minnie Millnor, Miss Anna Ketterman, Miss Isabella Robinson, Miss Minnie Kline, Miss Bertha Reed, Miss Edna Kline, Miss Martha Shollenberger, Miss Flora Kneipshield, Miss Mary Schnure, Miss Ruth Lyter, Miss Ada Snyder, Miss Anna Beaver, Miss Sade Snyder, Miss Grace Brown, Miss Lull Smith, Miss Winnifred Stevens, Miss Grace Weller.

Miss Grace McShay, of Mechanicsburg, and Miss Sadie Whitmer, of Selins Grove are pursuing the Commercial Course.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Houtz during her first week at Susquehanna.

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

SUSQUEHANNA certainly is to be congratulated on the possession of an Oratory Department. The colleges of our country are beginning to realize more fully the importance of instruction in this accomplishment. In this one thing we are far ahead of other colleges that are older and stronger than ours. We also rejoice in the fact that from its beginning we have had the most able professors, first in the person of Prof. Dunlay and now in Miss Barrett. Both are graduates of Kings School of Oratory and the method that they teach is every where recognized as far superior to any other. The outlook for this year promises to be more successful than ever before. Many new pupils have been added and with few exceptions all the old ones have returned.

Many times we hear the remark "Of what use is an Oratory Department?" There are many answers to this question, but if there were no other, an all sufficient would be that it gives ease, culture and self-possession when appearing in public. This accomplishment is not a natural talent but it is something that must be developed if we would appear to the best advantage either in social or public life. We often hear a lecture and perhaps condemn it, saying, it contained no good thoughts when, no doubt, they were more sublime and perfect than our own, but because the lecturer lacked self possession and culture his words failed to appeal to us. Last spring at our commencement exercises, each oration was a gem in itself and in many cases far excelled those of former years. Was it because the graduates of last year were brighter? No, no, some perhaps were not as bright. But they had learned throughout their college course the ease of manner that the study of oratory gives. If we take up this study, the benefits derived in just this one way will be enough to repay us.

Miss Barrett in the near future will organize a class in physical culture. The Delsarte system will be taught. Every one is urged to join.

Miss Weller still manifests her usual interest in elocution.

We are glad to welcome Miss Sadie Snyder among us.

"Billy" says he hopes fencing will soon be in order.

James M. and T. B. Uber have returned after a pleasant vacation.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

AFTER a summer's rest the girls of the Music department have started work in good earnest, as any one going inside the Seibert Memorial building will soon find out by the sounds which greet their ears.

We are glad to see the familiar faces of the girls who were here last year and also glad to see so many new faces. Among those who have taken up music are Misses Robison, Ellis, Reed, Milliner and Ketterman. The Music department this year boasts of three Seniors.

M. C. S. '06.

LOCAL--PERSONAL.

THE Ladies Dormitory, a building of modern and magnificent structure, is nearing completion. However, the rooms are finished and we are glad to see so many young ladies enjoying the conveniences of this handsome edifice.

The latest expression,—"I'm glad to see you back."

Dean Woodruff spent most of the summer in canvassing for new students.

Miss Eliza Foster, after having visited New England for a few months, has returned to resume her studies.

Pres. G. W. Enders, D. D., was with us at the opening of the college year and made a very inspiring address to the students.

E. M. Gearhart made a business trip to Sunbury on Sept. 12th, in the interests of The Susquehanna.

Frank S. Wagenseller spent part of his vacation in Altoona.

Prof. Houtz took a tour through the central part of the State during the summer.

M. H. Fischer enjoyed a most pleasant visit at his home in Canada during the last three weeks of the summer vacation.

Claude R. Allenbach, of Allentown, Pa., is again among our number. However, he has changed his seat in church.

H. Merrill Thompson passed the summer in Philadelphia. He will pursue a course in medicine at the Jefferson Medical College this year.

Having spent their vacation with relatives and friends at Gettysburg, Prof. Allison and family report a most pleasant summer.

We are delighted to see that the ground for the new gymnasium has been broken. Let the work be pushed so that

the building may be used for basket-ball during the winter term.

Rev. and Mrs. Warner were kept busy all summer with work connected with the building of the Ladies' Dormitory.

Earl Roush, of Sunbury, a former student of Susquehanna, has matriculated at Dickinson College.

Dean Woodruff and family enjoyed an outing of two weeks along the Susquehanna River.

After spending her vacation with her mother, Miss Rose M. Gortner, professor of mathematics in Union College, Kentucky, has returned to her post of duty. Her sister Minnie A. Gortner, a teacher in the Berwick High School, also has gone to her work.

During the summer, E. M. Morgan visited his grandmother who lives in Clarion Co., Pa.

George D. Clark, of Williamsport, is among the many new students seen in the halls.

Senor Vallado, a Spaniard from Yucatan, matriculated at Susquehanna at the beginning of the term. He is pursuing a course in English and, being well educated in his own language, gives instructions in Spanish to those desiring to learn that tongue.

W. W. Young, of Scranton, has again returned, having passed the summer at Hoboken, and Waverly, N. Y., and Philadelphia.

Prof. A. L. Smith has been elected instructor in the Business Department. Pros. Smith is a graduate of Williamsport Commercial College and taught in the Chambersburg Business College last year.

James and Thomas Uber, of Indiana Co., members of the Elocution Department last year, have returned to pursue the regular college course.

The Foot-ball season has opened up with much enthusiasm. Let us all give this feature of athletics our hearty support, not only in attending the games, but by encouraging those engaged therein. C. W. '05.

ALUMNI

'00–'03. W. H. Derr and D. J. Snyder were preaching during the summer vacation. The former served a charge near Williamsport, and the latter the Locust Grove charge. Both have returned to complete their Theological Course.

'00. H. K. Barbe, Principal of the New Market, Va. schools was married last month to Miss Grace Calvert, of Va. The Susquehanna extends congratulations. Prof. Barbe has taken charge of the Milton Academy at Taneytown, Md.

'89. Prof. T. B. Birch, of the Faculty of Irving College, spent his vacation under the direction of the Mission Board of Pittsburg Synod. Rev. Birch proved himself an excellent mission worker, having succeeded in organizing a congregation of 43 members at Swissvale, Pa.

'97. Mrs. Augustus Long-nee Breimeirer, of Charlersi, Pa., spent part of the summer months visiting at the home of her mother in Selinsgrove.

'99–'02. We are pleased to note the successful work being done by Rev. H. C. Erdman, of Freeport, Pa. Rev. Erdman took charge of this field last June, was well received and is meeting with marked success.

'94. Prof. Foster C. Fisher formerly Principal of Preparatory Department, but now of Williston, North Dakota, sends encouraging reports from the West. We rejoice with Prof. Fisher in his success, and hope for a continuance of these successes.

'91. Miss Lydia Fisher for some years a teacher in the public schools of Selinsgrove, Pa., has been honored with a promotion to a position in the High School. She is recognized as one of the ablest teachers in the county. Her promotion was a merited one.

'93. We congratulate Chas. O. Gaugler upon the honor conferred upon him by the Democrats of Snyder County. He

was the unanimous choice of that party at their County Convention for Assembly. He is deserving the confidence placed in him.

'90. Prof. Oden C. Gortner, formerly Supt. of Public Schools of Juniata County has just recently been elected Principal of Renova School.

'99. We were pleased to see our friend, Cyril Haas, of Ann Arbor University, in our midst at the Fall opening. He filled the pulpit in the Reformed church in the absence of his father, Sunday, Sept. 7th. He will return to Ann Arbor to complete his studies preparatory to taking up Mission Work in the Foreign Field.

'99–'02. Rev. H. D. Hoover, pastor of the Lutheran church at Friedens, Somerset Co., Pa., has taken unto himself a partner in the person of Miss Stock, of New Oxford, Pa. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

'98–'01. Rev. C. P. McLaughlin, of the Immanuel Lutheran Mission, Chicago, spent a few days in Selinsgrove, at the home of H. L. Philips, being called here on account of the serious illness of his child.

'96–'99. The likeness of the smiling face of our poet laureate, Rev. H. C. Michael, of Wilmerding, appeared in a recent issue of the "Lutheran Monthly." The Reverend spent a few weeks in attendance at the Harvard Summer School of Theology at Cambridge, Mass. The mission at Wilmerding is being rapidly built up under his care, and is now contemplating the erection of a new church edifice.

'91. H. Newton Nipple, M. D. of Akron, Ohio, spent his summer vacation at the home of his father, Dr. Nipple, of this place.

'88. Prof. R. L. Schroyer for ten years Principal of the Selinsgrove High School was re-elected for another year, but resigned to take charge of an Insurance office in this place. Prof. Schroyer possesses the qualifications for such a position and we predict for him a large measure of success.

'88. We were pleased to grasp the hand of Rev. F. S. Schultz, of Johnstown, at our fall opening. He was present at the opening exercises and made a short address.

'90–'93. Rev. J. I. Stonecypher was among our visitors at the opening. He is intensely interested in the welfare of S. U. and is always ready to lend a helping hand, a worthy example for other Alumni to follow. He has resigned his charge at Hattleton.

'00. W. Ralph Wagenseller after having completed a course in business at S. U. was elected Prof. in Union Business College Phila., Pa. He spent the summer soliciting for the above college and entered upon his duties as teacher early in September.

'90. Prof. J. F. Kempfer, Prof. of Mathematics in Irving College, represented Susquehanna during the summer, and succceeded in securing many new students who have now enrolled with us. He has resigned at Irving, and been elected to solicit funds for Susquehanna during the year. Prof. Kempfer is a courteous gentleman of scholarly attainments and business qualities. An excellent selection has been made, and we are confident of his success. We bespeak for him a friendly hearing.

'01–'04. Chas. Lambert has returned to Seminary. He had charge the greater part of the summer of his uncle's large stove interests at Mt. Union, Pa. He made several visits to Selinsgrove, during the summer, in an effort to dispose of several carloads of staves.

"88 Sem. The new Lutheran church Lewisburg, Pa., Rev. I. H. McGann pastor, was dedicated Sept. 7. 1902. This beautiful church edifice is built of Hummellstown brown stone, and is one of the finest churches in Central, Pa. Bro. McGann and congregation are to be congratulated upon the completion of such a building.

'01. M. B. Herman, the famous little foot-ball player, was an eager observer of the practice of the team several evenings during September. "Casey" is taking a special course in Chemistry at U. of P. and has returned to that institution to complete his studies.

'61 Sem. Rev. Mosheim Rhodes, D. D., of St. Louis, Mo., one of our honored alumni and leader in the Lutheran church

has just been re-appoented a member of the International Sunday School Committee. Dr. Rhodes has served very acceptably on this important committee for many years.

'61 Sem. Rev. M. L. Shindel, D. D., an honored member of the Board of Directors has almost completed his twenty-ninth year as pastor of the Lutheran Church at Danville, Pa. A long pastorate which has been full of blessings. Although busy with pastoral cares, Bro. Shindle has always found time to do something for S. U.

'77 Sem. Rev. J. A. M. Zeigler, D. D., has accepted a call to the First Lutheran church, of Kansas City, Mo. We are sorry to lose Dr. Zeigler, but wish him success in his new field of labor.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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EDITORIAL

THE advent of a new college year has brought with it many important and distinct changes in every branch of work connected with our institution. Every where there is a decided renewal of activity that far eclipses all former strides. The teaching force has been much changed and, we hope, greatly strengthened. The ladies have been well housed and granted opportunities which well can fill the young men with envy. But their time of rejoicing is fast coming. Promises worn threadbare by much harping are becoming realities. The foundations of our long-pled-for gymnasium are being laid. A newly completed Ladies' course and Civil Engineering course have been inaugurated. Surely if Susquehanna has ever opened wide the door of opportunity to young man-

hood and womanhood, she is doing so this year. She appeals to us all to enter, and by steady conscientious work enjoy to the fullest extent all the wealth of opportunity she has in store for the diligent.

Another sphere of college work in which change has wrought havoc is our editorial staff. It is indeed with reluctance that we take up the work left us by our former worthy staff for we realize that through the former successive years of growth and advancement they have brought Susquehanna's organ to a state of true literary worth which is hard to sustain by a new and inexperienced staff. We also realize the important place a college journal has in its community.

Its duty is two-fold—representative and beneficial. Its duty in the first place is to loyally set forth the Institution and its work. For its pages grant in most cases the only means by which our work, successes and needs can be brought before the alumni and friends of the institution. It is one of our best and most efficient advertisements to other parts of the educational world. In view of this, it demands the hearty co-operation of the entire student body and an untiring effort on the part of all who have special inclination towards literary lines.

As a beneficial branch of College life it presents opportunities which cannot be secured in any other way. It is indeed a privilege for any young man or young woman to enjoy this advantage, and as the benefits derived are mutual both with respect to institution and student body, everyone's hearty cooperation is solicited. Only with your hearty assistance can success crown our efforts.

EXCHANGES

ONCE more we stand upon the threshold of a new scholastic year, and once more we face our new opportunities as they present themselves, each in turn.

It is not with little consideration that the editor of this department embarks upon this new duty. For although the exchange is often regarded as a mere matter of form or perhaps courtesy, yet really it is one of the most important of the staff.

A large number of college and high school publications are coming to our tables and in them we find many articles of high literary value, while others are indifferent. In reading over the latest exchanges we find a number of worthy productions, some of which we note with pleasure.

The Argie contains a very interesting article entitled, "This One Thing I Do."

The Rec Academicae contains a very interesting oration on, "Marc Antony."

"Success through Failure" is the title of an interesting article in The College Student.

The staff of the Lake Breeze is to be commended for their excellent commencement issue.

The Free Lance contains a very interesting story on "Old Prepdom."

"True Nobility" in the Juniata Echo is a very thoughtfully written article.

The Literary Monthly contains a well composed story on "A Masterful Man."

J. C. S.

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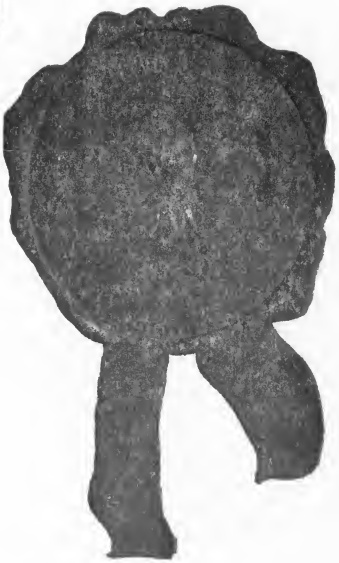
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THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

ALONE WITH MY CONSCIENCE.

I sat alone with my conscience
In a place where time had ceased,
And we talked of my former living
In the land where the years increased;
And I felt I should have to answer
The questions it put to me,
And to face the answer and the question
Through an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions
Came floating before my sight,
And things that I thought were dead things
Were alive with a terrible might;
And the vision of all my past life
Was an awful thing to face—
Alone with my conscience
In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of a far-away warning,
Of a sorrow that was to be mine,
In a land that then was the future
But now is the present time;
And I thought of my former thinking,
Of the judgment day to be,
But sitting alone with my conscience
Seemed judgment enough for me.

And I wondered if there was a future
To this land beyond the grave;
But no one gave me an answer
And no one came to save.
Then I felt that the future was the present;
And the present would never go by,
For it was the thought of my past life
Grown into eternity.

Then I woke from my timely dreaming
And the vision passed away,
And I knew the far-away warning
Was a warning of yesterday—

And I pray that I may not forget it,
In this land before the grave,
That I may not cry in the future
And no one come to save.

And so I have learnt a lesson,
Which I ought to have known before,
And which though I learnt it dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.
So I sit down with my conscience
In the place where the years increase,
And I try to remember the future
In the land where time shall cease.

And I know of the future judgment,
How dreadful soe'er it be,
That to sit alone with my conscience
Will be judgment enough for me.

SELECTED.

Literary...

OUR NATIONAL DESTINY.

AS we stand upon the plateau of modern intellectual attainment, and cast a careful glance over the explored field of historic research, nation after nation is spread out before our marveling eyes in majestic grandeur. Each is seen to fill some fore-ordained end in the economy of human advancement and civilization. Some high destiny has confronted each of them at some time or other and their place in universal history is secure in so far as they have been responsive to that high destiny.

Far to the East we notice Greece, just bordering on the slowly rising mists of historic oblivion. Her temples, her sculptures, her paintings,—all have excited the emulation of succeeding nations. Her poets and orators have been the in-

spiration of all ages and her examples of devoted heroism, the fount of true republican patriotism. Even tho' dead, "Hers is the loveliness in death" which grim decay shuns to mar. Her destiny was to give the world culture. Her place among the nations is secure.

A little more toward the glowing sunset Rome with all her militant and judicial glory, is seated majestically upon her seven hills, making her iron sway felt in every corner of the world. Her destiny was to teach law and order. Although, now only the "Niobe of the Nations," she still sits by the side of the yellow Tiber, beautiful in her distress, for she too has fulfilled her destiny.

Nearby, fair Judea, having passed through varied vicissitudes, until, when in the heartless thraldom of tyranny and prejudice, she gives forth to suffering humanity its only hope and salvation. Hers was the highest destiny God could bestow on any nation. Although now a despised people, scattered to the four winds of the heavens, her destiny is not yet fully completed and will not be until God's prophecy concerning them will be fulfilled.

Near at hand, the Teutonic nations, strong in the vigor of body, and untutored genius, indeed with a delicate sense of true honor and a mind receptive to truth, stand in all their unshorn glory and manliness. To them is given the task of invigorating the older nations and uniting the civilizations produced by them. And well have they fulfilled their destiny. For they have united the three great foundation stones of civilization, Greek, Roman and German, bound them together by their vigor and energy and tempered the consolidated foundation to adamantine firmness by the all-permeating influence of Christianity.

What a glorious and solid foundation to build on! To whose lot does this unbounded privilege fall? The political and social future of the world belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race. And to the United States, leader of the Anglo-Saxon race, falls the high destiny of building on this foundation a structure, strong, lofty and imposing. It is not merely

national pride that brings forth this statement. History prompts it. Nature announces it. Necessity requests it. God commands it.

Conceived by the Spirit of Liberty, born of a virgin continent amid the throes of bloody revolution, nourished and brought up amidst the stern realities of political conflict, washing out the stain of a pre-natal sin by a generous outpouring of her life blood and sacrificing her wealth and sons on the altar of Liberty for the sake of humanity. Fair Columbia today stands ready for and worthy of highest destiny.

Nature announces it through her internal resources, through her national character and by the inherent principles that govern her administrative policy. "America is but another word for Opportunity." The coal-fields of the Alleghanies, the agricultural wealth of the Mississippi Valley, the undeveloped resources of the Great Plain and the hidden treasures of the Rockies are far too grand an inheritance to be used merely for self-agrandizement. Our national character shudders at the possibility of such a selfish disposal of them. and the inherent principles of our government are totally averse to such uncharitable avarice and greed.

Besides down-trodden and suffering humanity is daily sending a heart-rending appeal to our homes and firesides for help. Nations, weighed dowh by the shackles of tyranny and oppression, appeal to us to teach them freedom. Dusky Luzon, eager to follow in the footsteps of the "Queen of the Antilles" is loudly knocking at our doors and asking to be put on an equal standing with her more happy sister. Lands darkened by moral depravity and heathen superstition are looking to us for the light. Famine-stricken regions and victims of earth's Titanic disasters look to our over-flowing storehouses with sunken, imploring eyes.

What does all this need about us mean? In it we cannot help but read our call to a high and sacred destiny. And our destiny will become more and more manifest and glorious as we live up fully to our present opportunities. What a potent

influence to make young America true to herself, true to old glory and true to her God!

Fair Columbia, youngest born of the World's powers, child and heir of all past experience with its good and evil and potent architect of a glorious future, before thee—the Greatest of all Republics—extends a path, at times by gentle slope, at times by difficult and precipitous ascent, to heights of glory and honor, such as no other political institution has ever had promise.

Your destiny lies in your own power to make it what you will. Action, unselfish, noble devoted action is the sword that can sever the Gordian knot of selfish, avaricious commercialism and insatiable desire for wealth and enervating luxury. And to you, the sons and daughters of this God-blessed land, opens the Future. Make it what you will.

C. O. Frank, '03.

THE RIGHT OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE.

THE rapid increase in membership and power of the various labor organizations in this country within recent years has directed the attention of the people in general towards them, and, because they are usually accounted the source of all strikes and their attendant evils, it is sometimes questioned whether organizations of this character should be allowed to exist. In order to answer this question intelligently it is necessary to look into the history and purposes of these organizations.

In early times when all manufacture was conducted on a small scale, there was little need for workingmen's unions. But in the eighteenth century, the employment of steam power and the construction of railroads in England gave opportunity for growth in all lines of industrial enterprise and began the aggregation of capital which has reached such enormous proportions during the succeeding century. The employer, because of competition and a natural desire for gain, paid the workingman the

least possible wages. To one who has in his service hundreds or perhaps thousands of laborers the loss of one man is of little consequence, so the natural course was to discharge the man who dared to ask more wages or improved conditions for laboring.

It was this excessive power of employers that compelled workingmen to form trade unions for self-protection. But their beginning was by no means unhampered. All alliances of workingmen were regarded contrary to the common law. From the reign of Edward I. to the reign of George II., the operation of the common law was enforced and enlarged by between thirty and forty Acts of Parliament,—all of which were more or less distinctly and explicitly designed to prohibit and prevent the organization of labor. Again in the year 1800, in the reign of George III., a statute was enacted that all persons combining with others to advance their wages, or decrease the quantity of their work, or in any way to affect or control those who carried on any manufacture or trade might be committed to the common jail for any time not exceeding three months. The unions, however, found means to evade the law and continued to exist in spite of it. So much friction was produced that in 1825 the law was modified and a greater degree of freedom given to workingmen. This tolerant spirit continued to grow, with the result that the Labor Union Acts of 1871 and 1876 removed all restrictions which up to that time existed against labor unions.

The purpose for which these organizations are formed certainly does not justify a hostile attitude towards them. The rules of many unions provide that no strikes shall take place until amicable negotiations have failed and limit the organization with many preliminary precautions. Statistics prove that strikes occur less often among well organized workingmen than among those unorganized. This is true partly from the fact that a strong organization is able to secure just demands without resort to a strike. All laws regulating the working hours of women and children, prohibiting the employment of young children for dangerous work, providing for the ventilating of factories and mines, involv-

ing the taking of necessary precautions for the safety of employees have originated with the labor unions. Another concern of the unions is the ascertaining of the requirements of labor in different localities and distributing it so as to meet the demand. They also promote some of the best objects of social union by means of reading libraries and other methods of intellectual improvement.

In earlier times when ideas and methods in general were more crude, labor unions did employ violent means to secure their ends, and do today in some instances, especially when men ignorant and by nature violent and unruly are in the majority. Lawlessness on the part of members of an organization must be met by the same severity as lawlessness of individnals, but does not in itself constitute a reason for the suppression of the organization. Fortunately the laws of our country never have denied the right of organization to laboring men. Indeed any attempt to suppress or prohibit organizations which are not manifestly adverse to the public welfare would justly be regarded contrary to the principles of liberty on which our republic is founded.

W. H. K. '05.

THE CHARACTER AND OFFICE OF FRIAR LAWRENCE.

FRIAR LAURENCE makes a striking but pleasing contrast with the other characters of the play. As rampant passion everywhere is the controlling factor in each of the several individuals, and seems to impregnate the very atmosphere with its burning ardency, so this splendid character by his calm demeanor, judicious thought and deliberate action stands out in unique contrast to the reckless fervency of the play.

Not in the least ruled by his passions and desires, he well shows himself not only king of his own life, but even absolute ruler of everything except the one circumstance which brought the tragedy to its awful yet splendid climax. Yet he does not at all seem out of place amid these intense surroundings, but rounds

out and interprets the play so nicely that "Romeo and Juliet" would seem nothing more than a silly fabrication of an over enamoured youthful mind without him. His introduction to the play is made in such a way that an air of mystery is continually enshrouding him and the reader or listener does not have his sense of propriety shocked in the least when he brings about impossible things by his mysterious wisdom. The thought of questioning the possibility of such a miracle never presents itself to a mind following simply the course of action.

His character is that of a big-hearted, thoughtful man, who has reason enthroned as his life's guide. He is first introduced as soliloquizing in his cell on the wondrous works of Nature and her offices. Calm, tranquil and composed, he here presents a strong contrast to the vehement and violent state of affairs in the social circles outside his quiet abode. He is a recluse. But this is not his chosen mode of living because of any selfish motives on his part. He lives and draws his comfort from higher sources than the relentless inconsistencies of binding conventionalism because he desires to be more helpful to his wards. His is that deeper life, that holds character and purpose firm, no matter how fiercely the winds of avarice and adversity may blow. There is no tinge of asceticism about him.

Strange to say, we find in him none of the weaknesses which are generally found in those given to habits of seclusion; none of the affections characterizing book worms and men given over to a close study of self and silent contemplation of the Infinite. Showing himself a willing listener to the woes of others, he is continually seeking to ameliorate their condition. Carefully studying the common trend of social affairs, he is ever ready to grasp at any opportunity to stem the tide of selfish conventionalism. Possessing an eagerness to help others out of difficulties or make their condition more tolerable, he is continually planning how their fuller happiness can best be secured. Hence, we find him utilizing every resource his well-trained intellect can suggest, every possibility his deep intuition can conceive and every means

which can give any promise of securing the end which he deems the true state.

We find in him a true and accurate reader of the human heart. Often does he chide love-sick Romeo for his doting on the non-responding Rosaline. But, no sooner has Romeo found his soul's true consort, than the Friar reads the facts from the very actions of the man and seeks to bring about the reconciliation of the rival houses through the kindly offices of true love's nuptials. Bound to secrecy by the very state of affairs, and yet doubly bound to help Juliet keep her marriage vow inviolate, we find him taking extreme measures to terminate the suit of Paris. Even these fail through an unseen accident. But the Friar, ever retourceful, is as little at a loss what to do as at any former time of the onward moving crisis. He does not despair but goes at once so the tomb and only gives up when the innocent victims of an ill-omened feud lie lifeless in each others embrace. Even here self-possession does not desert him. Calmly and briefly he recites the tedious tale, winning credence to his assertions only by a strict adherence to fact and by showing a fearless front. This terse explanation puts all minds at ease, secures for him the permission to retire in peace and tranquility and brings peace where a former bitter feud had held full sway for years.

Like all of Shakespeare's representations of the great professions, Friar Laurence stands forth reverend in character, delightful and tranquilizing in effect and absolutely necessary to the carrying on of the plot.

THE BIRTH OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

NATIONS have *risen, flourished and fallen.* Nations once proud and ranked among the foremost of the times have suddenly stopped in their onward march of progress and, gradually, hardly perceptibly have been declining. Nations once having large possessions in land have suddenly awakened to the fact that their possessions are no more, that the land which they

had formerly considered as their own was no longer under their jurisdiction. In this way epoch after epoch was added to the history of nations, some marking periods of advancement, while others marked periods of decadence. The causes of decay have been various. Some nations, after having risen to great power, would use this power to satiate the ambitious minds of some important officials. This would, inevitably, lead to one result, decline and ruin. History records many examples of this. Spain, once the most powerful nation of Europe is today destitute and helpless, the seat of much rioting and bloodshed. It is with difficulty that we can draw the comparison between Spain, once the most powerful of nations and today one of the weakest.

Among the acquisitions of Spain through the discovery of Columbus in 1492 was an island not far from the United States. This island, according to the words of Columbus, was "the most beautiful land ever beheld by human eyes." Fair Cuba justified this enthusiastic outburst, and even to this day opinions have not changed in regard to her. But, during these hundreds of years that Cuba has been *under Spanish* control, what has been her progress? During all this time, she has been ruled with an iron hand. Her Spanish oppressors have left no opportunity pass to torture their helpless subjects. Whenever she refused to do *Spain's bidding* she was beaten into subjection by her inhuman masters. Small wonder is it that the idea of her dependence upon Spain should become repugnant to her. These outrages were becoming too marked and were fast passing the bounds of human endurance. Revolt after revolt was made only to be driven into subjection by the most uncivilized means of warfare.

Cuba's soil has been stained with blood, almost since the day that Columbus first visited it's shores. No people could make any progress or advancement during such continual strife. In order that a nation may progress, peace is a necessity. The mind must be occupied with other thoughts than war. But this sturdy people never wavered in its determination to rid itself of a dependence which had been becoming more burdensome year after

year. Although they were fighting against great difficulties and the goal toward which they were striving oftimes seemed hopeless, yet they constantly had in view that emblem of Cuban liberty which was at some time to float over free and independent Cuba. At last this has been realized and Cuba, Queen of the Antilles, will now be ranked among the Republics in the Americas.

The circumstances of her entrance as such have no parallel in history. Never before has a nation interceded for another except from some selfish motives. The outrages which were being committed at our own very shores could no longer be endured by a civilized nation. The cries of a downtrodden people were heard and aroused responsive chords in every American breast. In this age of civilization, life was being considered of more value. It was regarded more than simply so much matter which could be destroyed at will. This question had its culmination in the intervention of the United States in Cuba's behalf, which ended in our victory over Spain and the loosing forever of Cuba from the bonds of Spanish oppression.

But this war left Cuba in a most pitable condition. Her plantations and fertile fields were laid waste, and her rich mines were left deserted, but Cuba will soon recover from this blow and will enter a new one in her history which bids fair to become the crowning epoch in her life. Cuba is yet in her infancy and it remains to be seen whether she will be able to stem the tide of governmental responsibilities or whether she will again become a seat of bloodshed and eventually become a part of the United States.

However, her entrance into the world of powers will be under most favorable and auspicious conditions. During the short time that this country has controlled Cuban affairs, wonderful improvements have been made in all parts of the island. The advance which our country has made has left the imprint of our presence on the island. And this condition of affairs will continue only so long as good, honest and intelligent men are in control of the affairs of government. This island republic has bright prospects before her to extend her influence to other spheres.

Her resources are many; vast quantities of wealth lie hidden in fertile lands and mountains and, if Cuba will be able to find ready markets for her products it will not be long before she will rank among the powers of the world. She is only at the beginning of her career and it will remain with her alone to solve the difficult problems which must confront her before she can be ranked among the nations of the world.

O Cuba, Queen of the Antilles, at last have you been released from the clutches of your inhuman oppressors. But your path has been long and arduous. Many have been your countrymen who have met the death of martyrs and like true heroes fought to liberate their beloved land. But you have at last reached the longed for goal. Your sons will no longer need to be constantly in readiness for battle, but their thoughts will turn into other channels. Cuba Libre is no longer a visionary dream seen in the hazy atmosphere of the future, but it is a reality for which many of her devoted heroes would now die happy. Thoughts of war will be exchanged for thoughts of state. Impliments of war will be given up for agricultural pursuits. And then it will be that Cuba will reign supreme in her new found independence and will reap the benefits which the loyalty of her sons have gained for her. S. W. '03.

PROF. T. B. BIRCH.

SELDOM, indeed, has it been the good fortune of Susquehanna to appear to her friends and patrons in such a healthy, aggressive spirit. Numerous and marked have been the steps of her advancement. And without doubt the one step most pregnant with the more immediate of our institution, has been the strengthening of the faculty by the addition of Prof. Birch, former instructor of Latin and Greek at Irving College, to our force.

He was born and raised at Bloomsburg, Pa., where he enjoyed the privilege of completing both the Common School

and State Normal courses. After graduation, he spent the next two years in teaching at Vicksburg, Union Co., Pa., where he earned a second diploma from his Alma Mater by his successful work

Leaving the profession, he entered Missionary Institute, then under the able supervision of Dr. Dimm, and completed the proscribed course of two years. His college course was completed at the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pa., where he also took theology, graduating in 1894. During two years of his Seminary course, he was also tutor in the Preparatory Department of Pennsylvania College. After serving a congregation at Boiling Springs, Pa., for two years, he was called to fill the chair of Latin and Greek at Irving College which he most successfully did for the ensuing six years. It was after this period of most successful service that he was called to fill the chair of Latin at Susquehanna.

Ever since his graduation from Seminary, he has been a member of the Western Pennsylvania Synod. He is at present a member of the board of directors of Irving College and also a member of the Examining Committee of Synod. He spent the past summer, organizing a local mission near Pittsburg, under the direction of the Pittsburg Synod.

All are glad to have the pleasure of welcoming to the institution a man of such merit. His past experience and high talent merit for him a most hearty co-operation of all interested in his work and that of the institution. Indeed, the favor with which he was received by the student body, altho undemonstrative, speaks volumes for the talent and ability he has already displayed in his short period of service amongst us.

AMBROSE L. SMITH.

AMONG the new instructors who have been enlisted under the "Orange and Maroon" is Ambrose L. Smith, a native of Moreland Township, Lycoming County, Pa., where he was born

Jan. 28, 1878. He passed his childhood and early youth on the farm. But, being desirous for a change of occupation, he entered the teaching profession at the early age of sixteen. Fully realizing the benefit of a more ample preparation, he, in the meantime attended Muncy Normal School, from which he graduated in 1897. Following this he entered Williamsport Commercial College when he graduated from the "Bookkeeping Department" in 1900 and from the "Shorthand Department" in the following year. He, however, had not given up his profession, but took this preparatory work when vacation gave him opportunity.

Thus, having had the experience of seven years' work in the public schools and one year's experience as an instructor in the Chambersburg Business College, we feel sure we have secured in him a well-fitted, addition to our already much strengthened corps of instructors and one fully competent to be intrusted with responsibility of the head of our business department.

OPPORTUNITIES WHERE YOU ARE.

"For the distant still thou yearnest,
And behold the good so near;
If to use the good thou learnest,
Thou wilt surely find it here."

LIFE, as we see it in nature, is action. It is the will of our Divine Creator that every living creature use its energies toward the performance of some good. We are told that, when He created the world and all therein, He examined his work and saw that it was good. The most minute form of life has an inborn instinct to serve its purpose in the world, but to man is given a highly developed mind capable to reason, judge, remember and act. Hence, man, unlike the many other living creatures, has the faculties to adapt himself to his environment. He is not compelled to act by instinct, but is endowed with complete freedom of will.

If, then, the lower form of life has its purpose and fulfills it,

surely man, that spirit and image of God, has a much higher place in the field of action and usefulness.

The question that comes to every man at some time is, what is my intended field of duty? Almost invariably, the inquiring mind raises itself to the heights of human action and says within itself, "if I were up here, I should be useful in the world." No, mind, thou art mistaken, for thou hast opportunities for usefulness in the very humblest of walks. The English Statesman Disræli once said that the secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes. The opportunity need not be great, neither should we wait for great ones, but if the small and apparently trifling ones are seized, the great will follow. Christ tells us we shall be *ruler over many things* because of the fact that we are faithful over a few things.

How have our great men reached their lofty heights of power and usefulness? Did they attain them by spurning small opportunities and waiting for great ones? We need but turn the pages of history and note the lives of those great men to answer these questions. Webster spared no pains to give his trifling case his careful attention; Longfellow spent many a wearisome and vexatious hour over a single line of poetry; Napoleon dwelt with intensive eagerness upon the smallest details of a proposed battle; Lincoln grasped the opportunity of studying his lesson by the fireside after a toilsome day of chopping wood.

"Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do;
Fortune is a lazy goddess—
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do and dare;
If you want a field of labor
You can find it anywhere."

Opportunities? They are right around us. Many of us who think we are poor are rich in opportunities, if only we could see them. Men around us plead for assistance; the forces of nature wait anxiously to be used in the services of man, and our own

unblighted faculties, mental and physical, yearn to be brought into useful service. An opportunity often presents itself but once and is then gone forever. O! that we might realize the importance of using every one that presents itself to us, for then life would be broader, happier and more useful.

All of us cannot perhaps make discoveries like Edison, Newton or Faraday. We cannot all of us point immortal pictures like an Angelo or a Raphæl. But we can all make our lives sublime by seizing common occasions and making them great.

If you would be a scholar, you must study carefully the trifling daily lesson; if you would be a millionaire, you must judiciously spend or invest the cent. Study yourself and your needs. Ascertain your weakness and your strongholds. The man of ordinary abilities who knows himself and uses himself properly is far more successful in life than the genius who is ignorant of his nature. CLAY WHITMOYER, '02.

GROWTH OF A FLOWER.

THE twilight was gathering on a pleasant summer evening, as our boat drifted silently on the limpid waters of the lake, I had laid aside the oars, and was idly bathing my hands in the pure water, while the voices of Nature came in soft whispers to my drowsy senses. I felt the light touch of some object on my hand, and holding it up in the dim light, I saw it was a daisy with its white necklace rudely torn away. "Daisy," said I, in a dreamy way, for my imagination had overpowered my mind, "tell me your story for surely it is one of interest." And the once beautiful flower spoke to me in the language intelligible only to the lover of nature.

"Like most children, I remember little of my early life. Indeed, I do not remember my parents. When I came to myself I found I was lying by a fence in a beautiful lane under some dead leaves. These with some dirt dropped from the wheels of a wagon protected me during the long winter from the cold. How

long the cold weather did last! I thought I should never see blue sky again. But spring came at last and when the heat of summer began to fill the ground with warmth, my jacket felt uncomfortable and so with the aid of the soft rains I grew and grew until I pushed out once more into the balmy air. How delightful then was life! How easy it seemed to be glad!

But soon, when I became full grown, life was more serious, for I desired to be of some use in the world and no opportunity came to me. There I was in that green lane with thousands of my kind and the only thing I could do was to nod my head pleasantly when they looked at me.

"But my chance came when, one evening, the farmer's pretty daughter, a girl with bright eyes and dimpled cheeks, passed down the lane to the bars to meet her lover. As she tripped over the green sod, she plucked me from my place and put me in her sun-tinted hair.

'All the world loves a lover,' so there is no need for me to describe their meeting. Together they strolled to the lake and sat on a fallen tree whose branches dipped in the crystal waters. I could see something was worrying him, and how I wished I could help him tell it. Presently he took me from her bright tresses, and boldly said, 'Ida, say that you love me, this daisy tells me that you do; look and then say if I am not right.' While she looked on with burning cheeks, he began, as is the custom of heart-sick country lovers, to read the thoughts of his beloved, by stripping the petals from the daisy and alternately saying, 'Loves me—Loves me not.' Thus he did with my soft white necklace until he joyfully exclaimed 'Loves me,' as he pulled the last one. 'Say I not the daisy speaks truly, Ida,' he hotly demanded. Then followed things of which I have no right to speak. But words like,—minister,—cottage, and others of a similar nature will permit you to understand that every thing turned out well.

"I, unnoticed, dropped into the lake and floated about until you found me. And although my beauty is sadly marred, I am

satisfied, for I think that I have done something to make the world happier."

"Daisy," said I, "yours is an interesting story. Would that all flowers might speak, and reveal their secrets to our listening ears."

S. E. S. '07.

Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

WE take great pleasure in retracing the work of our first month; in seeing the new faces upon the rostrum and the vim with which society work was entered into this year by all.

No one can afford to miss the benefits of a literary society either by not being a member or by non-attendance upon all duties.

Literary societies are not an end in themselves but a means to an end. In our churches we are often told that mere membership will not save us, so, in our societies, simply being a member will not benefit us.

No man is a thorough college graduate, no matter how efficient in language, mathematics, history or science, unless he can give out on the written page or by the spoken word that which he has received.

Coal and oil, though so very useful, are only useful as they are taken from the bowels of the earth and brought to man's use. So the degree that we shall benefit the world will depend upon our ability to express our thoughts to others.

A literary society has no resources independent of its members from which one can draw. It is just what you make it and will be of just so much benefit to you as you personally take hold upon it and work along the lines it assigns to you.

Remember, my dear reader, that the society exists for *your* benefit. And as the harm done by non-attendance upon classes on failure to know one's lesson is not to the teacher but yourself, so you are limiting your own usefulness for the future and the world by every opportunity of which you do not take advantage.

Since our last writing we have had three meetings, there being none on Oct. 3rd, because of services in the church. We have had two special features of note; the recitations of Miss Barrett and the music of Miss Brown. We were also glad to welcome into our membership eight more of our students whose names are the following: Miss Anna Ketterman, York, Pa.; Miss Flora Knepshield, Loysville, Pa.; Miss Lula Smith, Berwick, Pa.; Mr. W. R. Cameron, Jersey Shore, Pa.; Mr. Harry Hendricks, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Mr. C. E. Hilbish, Norththumberland, Pa.; Mr. Edwin Sones, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Mr. H. T. Workman, Cleveland, O. E. M. M. '03.

CLIONIAN.

THAT which is longed for, sought after, and alas, so often but partially attained is success. Epicharmus, one of the Greek poets once said, "The gods furnish all good things to us at the price of labor." Therefore, if success you would attain, make up your mind to labor, to work. He who lazily, leisurely shambles about with an aimless, careless step, fondly hoping that some day the balmy breezes of luck and fortune will gently waft him up upon their airy pinions and carry him to positions of influence, power and honor, is very sadly mistaken and is indeed an object of pity. He will do well to cast aside such visionary dreams and go to work. The finest jewels are the hardest to obtain. And the sublime view from the mountain's top is not yours until you have climbed the mountain.

However, it is not only work, but work well-directed which is the essential of success. Success has its roots deep

down in the springs of knowledge. But "knowledge is power." Success is the natural product of a broad, deep, cultured gentleman. Wisely has one said, "The secret of highest success lies in symmetrical culture, in harmonious development of *all* the faculties and powers." The Literary Society develops certain of your faculties and powers as nothing else can or will. Will you then my friend dwarf your life's career by neglecting to get the culture and development which the Literary Society affords to the College student? If the latter be not your purpose, then be assured the doors of Clio are open to you and she bids you come and walk beneath her motto: "Mentalis Ordo et Moralis Dignitas."

We have been encouraged by the presence of a goodly number of visitors and we will be glad to welcome you again.

We take pleasure in noting the work of two of our loyal ex-Clios—the Prof. A. B. Walize and Coach Yon. Clio bids them success in their respective duties.

The following have seen fit to cast their lot with Clio: Mr. Clarence Tool and Mr. William Houtz, Freeburg, Pa.; Mr. George Clark, Williamsport, Pa.; Mr. Thomas Uber and James Uber, Homer City, Pa.; Mr. Jose Vallado, Yucatan, Mexico; Mr. William Rhinehart, Sunbury, Pa.; Mr. Edward Rohrbach, Reeds Station, Pa.; and Miss Sadie Snyder, Rockwood, Pa. Messrs. Williams, Feteroff and Keefer were reinstated to membership.

Y. M. C. A.

IT seems as though we have at last solved the problem which had been the great hindrance in Y. M. C. A. work in our institution.

Last year we held our meetings on Sunday, at which time many of the college men and seminarians were conducting religious meetings elsewhere. This always took the best men out of our meetings. The spirit of those present always

seemed less effective, and our meetings never seemed to measure up to what we felt they should.

Since we are holding our regular weekly meetings on Wednesday evening, they are much better attended, greater spirit is manifested, and our gatherings prove a far greater success along all lines.

Our work so far during this term has been very encouraging. We indeed rejoice to see so many new faces among our numbers. We welcome you to come and join with us in the great movement for the Master.

The second meeting was led by Dr. Dimm. The Doctor gave us a fine talk in his accustomed effective style. We feel very grateful to him for his earnest remarks, and willing hand to assist us in our work.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, Mr. Walter, the chairman of the Bible study committee, presented the subject of Bible study in his usual effective manner. He stated that Bible study was essential for the most satisfactory spiritual growth. He tried to impress the fact that unless we have some systematic method in studying the Word of God, we will never become great Bible students. Let us then all heed his advice, and pursue some systematic method of studying the Word of God, so that when we leave these college walls, we may go out into the world as specialists in friendship.

The next meeting Wednesday, Oct. 1, was led by Mr. Fischer. Topic: Missions. This subject was presented before the members in an entirely new light. If we allow ourselves to look at this questiion from all points fairly, we cannot help but be convinced of the great need in foreign fields. Can we then sit with folded hands, and say that we have no part in the work? If we wish to retain our intellectual self-respect, we must study this question and do our part in the great work for Christ.

Oct. 8, the last meeting in this issue, was Northfield Meeting. It was presented by Messrs. Pearson and Frank, who

represented our Y. M. C. A. at Northfield, Mass. The first part of the conference was reported by Mr. Pearson, the latter part by Mr. Frank. The whole conference seemed to resolve itself into this service, and duty to service. Many wonderful addresses were delivered, but time was to short to attempt to make any sort of a report on the whole conference. A few points were brought out, which we trust will prove their worth among the student body. COR.

Y. W. C. A.

THE first reception of the Association was held from eight to ten on the evening of Sept. 27th, in the Assembly Hall of Seibert Memorial. The hall was tastefully decorated and presented an inviting appearance to the members and guests present. In connection with the social part of the evening, the company was favored with very pleasing piano solos by Miss Brown and Miss Van Wagner, and readings by Miss Barrett, Miss Ellis and Miss Wheller. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream and wafers, were served.

Miss Ada Snyder has been elected treasurer, and Miss Brown pianist, for the year.

We are glad to report eleven new members this term.

Religious meetings have been held regularly on Tuesday evenings and much interest has been demonstrated by all the members.

Some new features concerning the Association are in progress which it is hoped, will prove very interesting. C. R. E.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

THE Society of Natural Sciences, indeed, has occasion to feel hopeful since at its first regular meeting for this scholastic year it has received to its membership nine men who, we believe, will be active, earnest and energetic mem-

bers. The names are as follows: Sigmund Weis, J. A. Richter, I. Z. Fenstermacher, M. Luther Brownmiller, W. L. Price, E. M. Morgan, Fred. Shrader, Jr., E. H. Diehl, and Louis Gunderman.

The Society has purchased from Mr. Walter Lord, of Sunbury, a very valuable and rare collection of Indian relics for the museum of the University. It is not more than right to say that this collection was secured mainly through the efforts of Prof. Fisher and Mr. Eph. M. Gearhart.

The prospects are very promising, and we are quite sure that the work done in, and by the Society during this year will be both interesting and valuable.

CORRESP. PRO TEM.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

BRO. THOMPSON left our midst on Oct. 1, to attend the medical department of W. & J.

Bro. Shambaugh, '02, who is Principal of the Dewart schools, was a visitor with us recently.

Bro. Young preached for Rev. Waring at Scranton, Pa., on Sunday, Sept. 28.

Bro. Nicholas paid his Alma Mater a visit on his way home from Central Pa. Synod.

Bros. Wagenseller, Frontz, Schoch, Benfer, Wingard and Thompson attended the game of football between Bucknell and Steelton Y. M. C. A. at Lewisberg, on Sept. 27.

Bro. Whitmoyer was confined to his room for a few days with an attack of sore throat, but is among us again.

On Oct. 2nd. Messrs. A. S. Hoch and Benj. Phillips were taken into the brotherhood, and are now enjoying their new relations.

We are glad to have with us again Bro. Schoch, who on account of his health finds it impossible to resume his studies at Lafayette. Bro. Schoch has been an active and enthusiastic mem-

ber and we were sorry to see him leave us to pursue his course at Easton, and so are doubly glad to welcome him again into our circle.

Athletics.

THIS second month of the college year finds all eyes directed toward the men who represent us on the football field. They have been *training with a determination* to do their best and merit the good-will and support of the student body, who in general show their appreciation of the team's work; and no more *hearty co-operation* could be asked for than was shown by the reserves during the last week. In spite of bumps and bruises they have given faithful practice and have contributed toward the success of the team.

The new men have made excellent showing, and the entire team practice in a quick snappy manner that speaks volumes for their interest in the work and shows their confidence in Coach Yon.

Under the skilful management of Wingard, the reserves are fast developing into strong and heady players, who will be able to take their place on the "Varsity" with honor to themselves and college. A number of interesting games have been scheduled for them in which will be as shown the result of hard and constant practice.

Susquehanna's first game of the season was played at Gettysburg, Sept. 20. The game was lost by Susquehanna, the score being 27 to 11 in favor of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Tenker	Left end	Frank, Salkelt
Rice	Left tackle	Wingard, Frank
Hill	Left guard	Whitmer
Bickel	Centre	Clemence
Roth	Right guard	Bingaman
Rinard	Right tackle	Snyder
McLaughlin	Right end	Davis
Young	Quarter back	Benfer
Bingaman	Left half back	Roberts
White	Right half back	Scholly
James	Full back	Gearhart

Touchdowns—Gettysburg, James, 1; White, 2; Bingaman, 1; Hill, 1; Susquehanna, Scholly, 1; Benfer, 1. Goals—James, 2; Benfer, 1. Referee—Scheely. Umpire—Henry. Time—20 and 15 minutes.

Susquehanna played her second game with Lafayette at Easton, Pa., October 4th. Lost, 53 to 0.

LAFAYETTE.	POSITION.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Kinter, Thomas	Left end	Salkeld
Hoskins	Left tackle	Frank
Trout	Left guard	Bingaman
Faulkner	Centre	Whitmer
Bachman, Ernst	Right guard	Gearhart
Lamson, Reuf	Right tackle	Keller
Brown	Right end	Davis
Strayer	Quarter back	Swank, Benfer
Morrison	Left half back	Roberts
Richter, Hall	Right half back	Scholly
Scammell, Wack	Full back	Pearson

Touchdowns—Morrison, Lamson, Wack, 2; Trout, 3; Darsie, 2. Goals from touchdowns—Trout, 8. Referee—Halderman. Umpire—Kelley. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

AT the present time, apples and chestnuts are greatly prized for nine o'clock lunches, and all persons having such viands in their rooms may expect to receive frequent calls.

We believe Susquehanna offers a superior preparatory course. This year German has been added, and two hours a week are devoted to this language in the Sub-Freshman Class.

I. J. Keller, of Beavertown, who graduated from our department last year, spent a few days among his friends at Susquehanna during the first part of the month.

Some of our fellow preps are causing quite a stir in the social circles of Selinsgrove. From rumors it may be inferred that they are deriving much real benefit from such associations. One prep is said to have quit smoking in order to please the object of his affections.

Miss Enders, one of our instructors, and her brother, Paul M. Enders, who is a student in our department, were absent for a few days to attend the wedding of their brother, Rev. M. L. Enders.

Since the last issue several new men have entered our classes.

Rev. S. E. Garnes, who has resided in Studentville for several years, has received a call to Fisherville; his son, Herbert, of the Sub-Freshman Class, will hereafter occupy a room in Selinsgrove Hall.

All preparatory students are required to attend the class in penmanship. The class is held on Monday and Thursday evenings, and is under the direction of Geo. D. Clarke, of Wiliiamsport.

We are sorry to note the absence of E. R. Rorbach, of Reeds Station and O. M. Winemiller, of Rinely, from our classes. Both men were forced to discontinue their studies on account of trouble with their eyes.

S. A. M.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

THE "Dorm" girls have been making frequent trips to the chestnut groves, and are enjoying the season to the fullest extent; no matter if they do only get five chestnuts apiece.

New accessions to this department every week.

Miss Jean Snyder had a pleasant visit from her father, last week.

Miss Minnie Milloner made a short visit home Thursday of last week.

The Girls greatly enjoy their "Callisthenics" in the Seibert Memorial halls under the instruction of the assistant matron.

Miss Enders has returned from a seven days trip, during which she was an honored guest at the wedding of her brother, in Catonsville, Md.

Another young lady has joined the girls ranks, in the person of Miss Edna M. App, of Selinsgrove.

Miss Rose Meyer spent last Sunday with her aunt, at Kantz, Pa.

Mr. Weller, of Montgomery, spent Sunday in Selinsgrove, with his daughter, Miss Grace W. Weller, of the "Dorm."

A. K. Y.

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

THE Oratory Department, as the year advances, is gaining rapidly in interest. The rust of the summer has worn off and every student is eagerly working that he may attain perfection. Several new students and some old ones have expressed the desire to take the full course offered in Oratory, and, by the beginning of the winter term, an interesting class is expected to take up the work.

A class in Physical Culture has been organized and spends one-half hour every Wednesday in this work. All the members

realize what an important feature it is and manifest unusual interest.

A class in fencing has been organized and expects to begin work about the middle of this month.

Miss Effie Breimier, after an exceedingly pleasant visit of three months in Pittsburg and its surrounding towns, has returned. We are glad to welcome her among us again. K.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

MISS Agnes Schoch has returned from her summer home at Wildwood, and has again taken up music at Susquehanna.

Miss Edna Houtz, of Lewistown, is among the new music pupils.

Mrs. Livingstone, a last year's graduate of the Music Department is visiting at Seibert Hall. M. C. A. '06.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Commercial Department has opened with the largest number of students that has ever been enrolled. The work is progressing very encouragingly and all seem to take a great interest in it.

Prof. Smith is a very competent and able instructor, well adapted to the work for which he has been chosen, and takes a deep personal interest in all of his students.

Many persons ask "Of what use is a business education?" Everyone should have some idea of business, no matter what vocation one may follow in life. The importance of a business education is more fully realized when one becomes dependent npon his or her own efforts. There are urgent demands all over the country for graduates, both ladies and gentlemen, from Commercial Departments.

Every week new pupils are being enrolled, and we will be glad to welcome others. F. M. E.
I. M. R.

BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT, 1901-1902.

The following is an Itemized Report from the Business Manager of the "SUSQUEHANNA" for the year ending June, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

From former Manager, Rev. G. A. Livingston,.....	$ 12.92
From Sale of Journals and Special accounts,.....	4.05
From Advertisements,.....	228.65
From Subscriptions,.....	115.40
Total Received, ...	$361.02

EXPENDITURES.

For Printing the "SUSHUEHANNA,".....		$241.75
" Die to emboss covers,.....		13.00
" Postage,.....		14.07
" Express,.....		10.20
" Drayage,.....		2.20
" Freight,.....		2.17
" Mailing,.....		6.30
" Stationary, Pictures, Plate-work, Books, & Current Expenses,.....		34.67
Total Expended,.....		$324.36
Part Constitutional Allowance to Business Manager,		15.00
Total Amount,.....		$339.36
Balance,.....	$21.66	
¼ Balance (Part of Constitutional Allowance to Manager),.....	5.41	
Total, Balance on Hand,.....	$16.25	

EDW. H. DIEHL, Business Manager.

We, the undersigned, have examined the above account and have found it correct.

L. W. DAUBENSPECK,
U. A. GUSS, } Auditors.

Local--Personal.

MISS MILDRED FOCHT, having spent the summer vacation at her father's house, has returned to Bryn Mawr College to resume her studies.

Dean Woodruff was quite ill during the first few days of this month, but we are glad to note that he is again able to discharge his duties.

As the Football Team has been well equipped with new suits, it presents a very good appearance on the gridiron.

R. G. Brindle, of Belleville, Pa., has returned and is pursuing the Freshman Scientific Course.

Mr. Snyder, of Rockwood, Pa., enjoyed his first visit to Susquehanna to see his daughter, Miss Jennie Snyder.

Pres. Enders, D. D., delivered a very practical and inspiring address to the Theological Students on Oct. 6. His theme was "Self Culture."

J. C. Showers was visited by his father, on Oct. 9.

At the election of Track Team, E. M. Gearhart was elected captain. Gearhart holds the distinction of being the captain of the first Track Team organized here, two years ago.

Chas. Goss, '99, who is now teaching in Troxelville, gave his old acquaintances a visit on Oct. 9 and 10.

We were sorry to hear of the injuries sustained by Miss Barrett, while she was enjoying a short excursion in the country. However, she is rapidly improving and is again seen at her labors.

Messrs. Allenbach and Morgan attended Milton Fair during one day of its progress. They were delighted with the big pumpkins.

V. I. Walker, a member of last year's Football Team of Susquehanna, is now playing left end at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

Prof. Houtz attended the Central Pennsylvania Synod held

at Lock Haven during the latter part of September. He was re-elected statistican of the Synod, which position he has filled for several years.

C. P. Swank spent part of a week during the month at his home and at the Bloomsburg Fair.

Coach Yon and Messrs. Wingard, Thompson, Wagenseller, Schoch, Frontz and Benfer were among the number who were at Lewisburg, on Sept. 27, to see Bucknell's game with Steelton.

G. Harry Weber, who was compelled to leave Susquehanna on account of ill health, has matriculated as a Sophomore at the University of Colorado.

We take pleasure in welcoming our new Professor, T. B. Birch, among us. Prof. Birch is an alumnus of Susquehanna and for the past few years has been Professor of Greek and Latin at Irving College. He is a very efficient instructor.

Rev. L. G. Stauffer and wife paid a short visit to friends in town and at the University, during the first week of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Shollenberger, of Montgomery, Pa., recently visited their son and daughter, who are students in the Preparatory Department.

Chester Fischer, a former student of Susquehanna, and at present stenographer for the Pennsylvania Steel Co., of Phila., was in town a few days ago renewing acquaintances.

On their return trip from the Lafayette game, the members of the Football Team were royally entertained at the home of Jack Davis in Lansford, Pa. After the serving of a sumptuous dinner, they were favored with music rendered by Misses Lizzie and Marion Lewis, who assisted the hostess in the execution of her elaborate plans of entertainment. The Team will long remember this kindness and hospitality. C. W.

OUR LANSFORD TREAT.

SELDOM indeed does a football team enjoy such rich treats during the football season as was our good fortune to enjoy enroute home from the Lafayette game. Upon the invitation of Mr. Davis' father it was arranged for the team to stop off at Lansford and take dinner at the home of our popular right end. Accordingly every man on the team began to look forward with pleasure to the return trip. Doubtless many mental visions of mother's cooking floated in the brains of the braves and judging from the smiles on each man's face his nostrils were already filled with the delightful odors of a home cooked meal. But while this was important, it was not the thing most appreciated in the host's kindness, for the visit was to cover a long weary wait at Tamaqua.

It was raining in torrents when we reached Lansford, but the cheerfulness of our reception made us forget the outside elements and more readily enjoy the pleasure within. Although strict orders had been given in regard to diet, the team was given a most excellent fowl dinner which almost transgressed the laws of training. In the parlor several accomplished young ladies entertained us with song and recitation in such a manner as to wile away too swiftly the brief interval between trains. The boys are high in their praises of the Davis' hospitality and after tendering a most hearty vote of thanks to the host and hostess reluctantly began the homeward journey. We all express our appreciation of such kindness and shall welcome heartily our Lansford friends to our halls.

Alumni.*

'94–'97. Rev. M. M. Albeck of the Berwick Mission reports an onward movement of the work in that growing city. The corner-stone of the Second Mission Church was laid with appropriate services a few weeks ago. The Lutheran spirit is spreading, and the Master's cause advancing under Rev. Albeck's sound, gospel preaching.

'87–'91. The Sunday School of Rev. R. G. Bannen's Church in Burlingame, Pa., has furnished a room in the Ladies' Dormitory. Bro. Follmer, Supt. of the Sunday School, has been here several times giving the matter his personal attention. The University greatly appreciates the gift, and trusts it may arouse other congregations to do likewise. Rev. Bannen and wife are both honored Alumni, and have S. U.'s welfare at heart.

'83. Prof. T. B. Birch, formerly Professor of Latin and Greek in Irving College, has been elected Prof. of Latin at S. U. and assumed the duties of his position. We rejoice in the enlargement of our Faculty, and feel confident our Board of Directors have acted wisely in securing the services of such a talented teacher, as Prof. Birch.

'00. H. I. Brumgart, who has been engaged in the real estate business at Pittsburg, resigned his position to accept the Principalship of High School at Scottdale, Pa.

'93–'02. Rev. J. E. Zimmerman, of Oak Grove, Pa., was married recently to Miss Bertha Keller, of Duncannon. We extend congratulations. Rev. Zimmerman was ordained at the last meeting of the Central Pa. Synod at Lock Haven, and is now comfortably located at the growing town of Oak Grove.

'84. Mrs. Evangeline Dimm Guss and son, Walter, of West Etna, Pa., visited Dr. J. R. Dimm recently.

*It is the desire of the Editor of this Department to make it the best possible. In order to do this it requires the co-operation of every Alumnus. The Editor will be pleased to receive any item of interest. Let your fellow Alumnus know what you or some other Alumnus is doing. We solicit any news which will help to make this Department a success, and further the interests of Susquehanna.

'99–'02. Rev. W. A. Wolgemuth, of Fairview, paid a visit to his Alma Mater during the past month. Reports from Fairview show that he is meeting with success in his new field of labor.

'00. Prof. E. M. Brungart has accepted the Principalship of the Mifflinburg Schools, and has entered upon his duties. Prof. Brungart has made a reputation for himself, and is an honor to the profession and his Alma Mater.

'97. B. F. Long and wife, of Charleroi, Pa., who have been visiting friends at this place have returned home.

'96. Rev. J. C. Fasold, the popular minister at Rockwood, Pa., was a recent visitor. Rev. Fasold is an untiring worker for his Alma Mater. At present there are three young ladies from his congregation taking a course at S. U. If every Alumnus would manifest this same interest in getting young men and women to come to S. U., to take a college course, it would hasten the time when S. U. would stand where she is destined to stand.

'98. Miss Rose Gortner, Prof. of Mathematics in Union College, Barbersville, Ky., has been elected and is now teaching in that institution.

'98. Rev. Geo. A. Livingstone and Elizabeth Haas, of the class of 1901, were united in marriage during the past vacation, and are now happily located near York, Pa. Rev. Livingstone was much interested in The Susquehanna while a student here, and did much towards its improvement. Accept our congratulations.

'84. Prof. S. M. Smyser for several years a teacher in the Selinsgrove High School, was elected, at recent meeting of School Board to the position of Principal. A wise choice has been made, and another Alumnus honored.

'94. Rev. T. B. Taggart, A. M., still continues to manifest a deep interest in his Alma Mater. He has offered this year a prize to the member of the Senior Class who has attained the highest proficiency in Latin during the college course. Such an act is worthy of highest commendation, and doubly so, since

was an earnest student and a diligent worker for S. U. He has lost none of his zeal, and now sets an example worthy of imitation. We trust this generous act may incite some other Alumni to establish a prize in Greek, English, and Mathematics. Bro. Taggart has, since graduation at S. U., taken a course in Theology at Princeton, and is now serving most acceptably his people at Bridgeville, N. J.
it comes from one of a different religious faith. Rev. Taggart

'02. We had the pleasure of grasping the hand of our friend, Rev. C. M. Nicholas, of New Bloomfield, Pa. He stopped to visit his Alma Mater on his return trip from a meeting of Synod at Lock Haven, where he delivered one of the addresses. In accepting our congratulations upon his marriage to Miss Edna M. Yingling, of Belleville, Pa., a former student at S. U., he informed us of his happy life. Rev. and Mrs. Nicholas were given a magnificent reception by the congregations, and have entered upon the labors of the pastorate under the most favorable circumstances.

'91. Prof. B. Meade Wagenseller after completing a post-graduate course in chemistry at U. of Pa., has been elected an instructor in that Department in the above named University. Prof. Wagenseller has been continually forging ahead, and we congratulate him upon his election to this desirable position.

'98. Rev. I. H. Wagner, of Williamsport, Pa., was a recent visitor at the University. He reports his work prospering, and the outlook very hopeful.

'94. Rev. G. K. Allen has completed his fifth year as pastor of the Wilmore charge, Summer Hill, Pa. Appropriate anniversary services were arranged, but owing to the sickness of the pastor could not be held. The statistics for the five years show the fruitful results of this earnest minister's labors.

'92. We note with pleasure and joy the good work being accomplished by Rev. D. U. Bair, at Harrisburg, Pa. The quarterly report as submitted shows large accessions and benevolent contribution. Our intimate acquaintance with Bro. Bair as our

pastor in former years, assures us of the certainty of his success in this charge.

'96. Rev. Paul Bergeman, of the Mission Church, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been called to Ashland, Pa. The people of Ashland are to be congratulated on securing Rev. Bergeman. He is an earnest laborer, and a faithful expounder of the Gospel. His work at Wilkesbarre was abundantly blessed.

'66. Rev. E. Dutt, of Berrysburg, Pa., has tendered his resignation to serve the McClure charge and will enter upon his new field of labor during this month.

'94. Rev. J. B. Lau formerly of Blain, Pa., but now of Dallastown, Pa., was given a magnificent reception by his new congregation. He begins his labors at this place under very favorable circumstances.

'64. Rev. Gustavus Peters, of Fisherville, Pa., has resigned. He has served this congregation for four years in a very commendable manner. He spent a few days in Selinsgrove circulating among friends.

'02. A letter just received informs us that M. H. W. Heicher has been elected Prof. of Sciences in Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pa., and is now at that Institution.

Exchanges.

THE Kee Mar Journal contains a very thoughtfully written production, entitled, "Man's Inhumanity to Man Make Countless Thousands Mourn."

A well written biography of Daniel Boone appears in the Holyoke, Herald.

A number of good thoughts are presented in "The Worth of the Strenuous Life," Nasinus College Bulletin.

The Argus abounds in jokes as well as several good stories.

A very interesting story appears in the Aerolith entitled, "John's Career." J. C. S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, October. 1902.

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C. O. FRANK, '03, Editor-in-Chief. E. M. GEARHART, '03, Bus. Mgr.
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LEVI P. YOUNG, '01, '04, Alumni.
JOHN C. SHOWERS, '05, Exchange.
FRED. W. BARRY, '04, Mg. Editor. O. E. SUNDAY, '03, Asst. Bus. Mgr.

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The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal, or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.

Editorial.

BY this time every one has had ample time to settle down to hard, consistent work. All have an equal privilege to share the numerous opportunities presented. And it depends entirely upon the individual, whether the rich fruits of available privilege shall be his or not. The present only is ours and the hold we shall have on the future depends wholly upon the way in which we make use of the present. On the conduct of our lives during the formative period depend the entire structure and achievement to which we would attain in after life. Hence, the necessity of taking the greatest possible advantage of every avenue of advancement.

But this continual watch at the doors of opportunity needs a proper stimulant to keep it keen and penetrating. High ideal and lofty purpose are the only true stimulants that ever whet the senses and keep them sharp and keen. Some may site to you many others, such as reward, fame, satisfaction,

but these are simply narcotic in their influence and finally will wholly deaden the senses they were once thought to arouse.

Let us cultivate the study of the world's truest and greatest characters. Let us seek to emulate them in their good qualities, but profit by their mistakes and thereby straighten out the slowly forming crooks of our own lives. As a true artist always keeps in sight the purest example of perfect colors he can obtain, so let us all even keep before our mental eye the highest model of perfect character. This will enable us to live on a much brighter plane than ever before.

Our own purpose in life should be to find our place and fill it just as well as we can. It dare not be selfish. Self preservation is not our highest law. A life of service is far grander, more noble and inspiring, than that of a release. Self-sacrifice for the welfare of a fellow-mortal is the most emphatic characterization for a hero. All the world lauds him and rightly so. Therefore with high ideals as our engineer and lofty purpose as the motive power let us continually be running our lives through the open switches of opportunity to the regions of humanity's service.

THE SUSQUEHANNA extends to Prof. Birch and family a hearty welcome and best wishes for a most pleasant relationship with our Alma Mater and all its friends. The University can surely congratulate itself on securing his talented services.

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1887 . .	2 "	1898 . .	12 "
1888 . .	6 "	1899 . .	12 "
1889 . .	12 "	1900 . .	15 "
1890 . .	72 "	1901 . .	2 "
1894 . .	15 "	1902 . .	31 "

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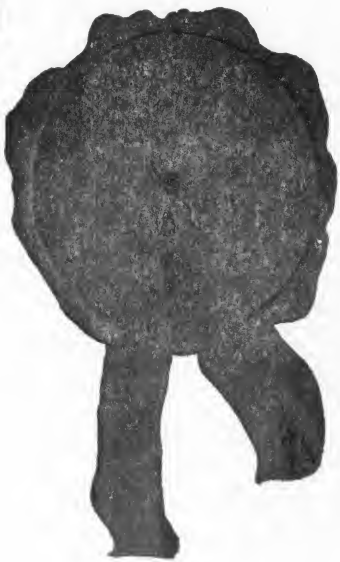
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THE PICTURE'S MISSION.

THE picture, that seemingly simple product of the Artist's brush, which moves and impresses man in such various ways, seldom receives the deep and profound thought which it deserves. Men choose rather to gaze listlessly upon it as an inanimate thing designed and executed solely for beauty and ornament and which is in its proper place only when it is upon the walls of an art gallery or upon those of a mansion. The color, finish and subject may appeal to the eye and awaken keen admiration, but how seldom do men enter into the spirit, the inner life of the picture and find the silent, but ever present mission, entrusted to it by the master's hand?

Reviewing in our mind those noble words and sentiments expressed by Edwin Markham in "The Man with the Hoe," we are amazed at the forceful expressions used, the profound thoughts brought forth and the mighty truths thrust upon us in such a masterful way that we are apt to be lost in the thought and thus not recognize the stimulus which, applied to a fertile and receptive mind, brought forth this marvelous poem as the result.

In the *Saturday Evening Post* under date of Dec. 16th, 1899, Edwin Markham gives us a glimpse into "How and Why I Wrote 'The Man with the Hoe.'" Referring to the picture called "Labor" which was painted by the French peasant painter, Millet, he says—I first came upon the picture some fourteen years ago, while I was Superintendent of Schools in the California Sierras. It was a rude print taken from an illustrated journal. It at once struck my heart and my imagination. Here was the eternal martyrdom of man." Further he states: "Some ten years ago I had the good fortune to see the great original of the Hoe-picture at a loan exhibition in San Francisco. At the exhibition I stood before

the painting, absorbing the majesty of its despair, the tremendous import of its admonition. I tarried an hour before the thing, the power and terror of it growing upon my heart, the endless pity of it burning all the time into my soul. It came to me with a dim echo in it of my own life; it came with pitiless pathos and mornful grandeur—came beating at my heart, its silence shouting an impeachment and a prophecy. The picture is more terrible to me than anything in Dante. It is just as hopeless, and its scene is more real, more human.

Can we listen to such earnest words and not be moved to a recognition and belief of the facts they set forth? It may be possible that some will say that Edwin Markham had an exceptionally emotional mind, but that, true as it may be, does not overthrow the fact that this pictnre was the great stimulus which instigated the writing of the poem, and that the picture had filled its silent yet powerful mission through this poem, in that it brought the recognition of the laboring class which was the sole aim and purpose that encouraged Millet in his noble vocation.

Let us now be a little more searching in this line and, by prying into our own lives, see whether at some time or other we may not have had similar experiences. It may have been some time when we were looking at an illustrated book or magazine; some time when we were in the home of a friend who was an admirer of the artistic and beautiful; perhaps as we lay upon a sick-bed with only one or two pictures to grace the walls at our sides, or a dozen other similar places; but who of us can truthfully say that he or she has never been moved to some sort of action, either good or bad, by the silent dictates of a picture. Our thoughts or actions may have been worthy ones instigated by noble and elevating pictures like Nature Studies, Madonnas, etc.; we may have had our very heart strings struck to poetic melodies by such pictures as the Dance of the Nymphs, Angelus, or St. Cecelia; or we may have had our happiness turned into sadness by such masterpieces as The Crucifixion, or the Christian Martyrs;

yet all were doing their work in that still, small way and performing their mission with the power and life given them by the hand of the artist. EDW. H. DIEHL, '03.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

SACRED memory places greater value upon material possessions than any commercial or intrinsic value they may have of themselves. Many a hamlet has been pictured more upon the pages of the book, magazine and newspaper than the palace of any king or the mansion of any possessor of wealth, because of the memory of one beloved by his fellow men.

Likewise many a hillside and valley have been made memorable and sacred by battles fought, blood shed and lives sacrificed upon them. There are some places of interest to every one; homestead to the mother and sister; places of historic value for the historian; mountains and valleys of mineral products for the scientist; but the battle-field is sacred to and loved by all. Thousands will visit it every year and its every fragment of wood or stone is greatly prized.

This feeling for the battle-field is not characteristic of any individual race or nation. Reverence for the true God or proper regard for wife and children may be lacking in some nations; the standard of morality may be low and ignorance may abound in others; but yet in all is found this feeling for the battle-field. It is sacred not only to its own country but to the world.

Whence this admiration? First, it shows to us that men though different in color, physique, manners, customs and religion still have one thing in common and that is not of the outward man, but of the inner which was breathed in all men by the same God.

This memory is not continued because men love bold, daring, and romantic deeds. Such deeds are done by men

with theft and murder in their hearts as well as by the soldier. The hunting field though so full of sport in daring and bravery is pursued but by a few. Men that *dare* and *do* with selfish or devilish purposes in their hearts may reach men's eyes by the printed page or reach men's ears from the lips of one speaking in praise or derision, but never can reach the chords of love and sympathy in men's *hearts*.

In the second place, it does not come from a selfish motive. For the great price of human blood and life paid upon the field of battle is far too costly for any honor or glory derived therefrom to be a cause of rejoicing. Besides it is sacred to those who did not fight upon it. Also the feeling of joy though mixed with sadness that comes to one when father or brother has fallen pierced by an enemy's bullet is not *where* he fell, but *how*.

Four reasons can at least be assigned for this admiration. First, there is within everyone of us an heroic self which when our religion, country or home is endangered rises in its defence. It is the same in all men planted within their bosom by their Maker and Creator. Man without this self would seem but part man. And to the *true* man the maxim is born that "it is better to be a dead hero than a living coward." Thus to the one looking upon the battle-field it is this self that is set aglow and is aroused. As the father glories in the deeds of his children because they are flesh of his flesh; as the nobleman boasts of the achievements of his ancestors because he is of the same family; so this self rises in admiration at the deeds it has done in others. The world stands *waiting* to bestow praise and honor upon the *hero* in every sphere of life.

In the second place, it is not due to the ground nor to those who fought upon it, but to the *principles* for which they fought. The chief of which have been liberty and right. These two principles belong to every race and generation. They are a real part of man's inner self. The minerals of the world may be used and not reproduced; man's environments may be completely changed; but as long as man is man,

though generations go on forever he will fight for his liberty and right. Decrease that spirit, none can. Threatenings, torture and slavery could not extinguish it. No matter how many generations pass away, the amount is never diminished; and the succeeding one is no less endued with it. It is not taught, not bought, but born in men.

History has been the picturing of this struggle. Battle-fields are its landmarks and monuments. Upon them can be read in letters written with human blood "Give me liberty or give me death."

We, as American citizens, as citizens of this glorious republic owe an immeasurable gratitude to and have a deep interest in every battle-field in the world; for our Government and our liberty have only been made possible after the shedding of much blood not only of Americans, but of every race in the past. History has been the gradual rise and subsequent fall of nation after nation, each forthcoming one imbibing something of those before it.

In the third place, it arises from the nature of mankind to love unselfishness and hate its opposite. What prompts the soldier to undergo the hardship of camp, the separation from the loved ones at home, and the loss of his very life? Surely no selfish motive but one of love and sympathy for mankind.

In the fourth place, it arises from man *universally longing* to see the *right* prevail. There is within every bosom the sparks of the spiritual, a sense of right. And do not the battle-fields of the world teach every race and individual that to be right is mightier than brutal strength? That no matter how slowly, yet surely right will prevail. They say with no doubtful strain that it is eventually better to be right than wrong though it demand fight and suffering. Battle-fields are the greatest argument for steadfastness in the right and opposition to the wrong.

In conclusion, Battle-fields, what are they? Places where men have fought, and died for their country and the right;

where nations have risen and fallen; where *truth* has conquered; *liberty* has prevailed.

But are these the only battle-fields? Can men only amidst the noise of shot and shell, the strains of martial music and in the presence of personal deadly enemies, fight for their country and the right?

Surely not. Cemeteries filled with dead heroes may abound; mighty battles may have been fought and won; monuments rich and costly may be erected; and still our glorious country follow in the footsteps so often trodden by nations in the past.

Therefore with all respect to the dead hero and there cannot be too much; with an ever increasing willingness to *die* if necessary for the stars and stripes; let us endeavor to do that which is even more essential, to fight for our country and the right on the battle-field of *life*. E. M. Morgan, '03.

EDUCATION.

IN considering a subject so extensive as Education, it must be remembered that there are many kinds and classes. Our purpose in this article is to consider first, the necessity of education in this age of advancement; its value in commercial life; in professional life, in social life, and the opportunity to secure a thorough college education at the present day.

I think you will all agree with me that there is vast need in this age of advancement, for education. On all sides we see looming up before us, inventions, improvements and new discoveries. In order that we may appreciate these advancements and share their benefits, we must be able to understand them. Literature is increasing, filled with accounts of these late improvements, and the mind that would comprehend fully their purposes and advantages, feels the lack of ability. And how can we expect to be able to read works on the latest inventions unless we know the meaning of the terms used, which

terms, alone, can convey the full information concerning such subjects. We must give our minds training. And only by applying ourselves, whether to private study or college courses, can we ever expect to reach this degree of understanding. But besides all this there is need for education in all departments of life. Its value is seen every day.

Commercial life without education would utterly fail. The business man who does not have a good education will find that he cannot go far into its circles. Especially is this apparent in the larger towns and cities. The commercial side largely governs our cities. Men must be bright. They must have minds developed in order to evade the many snares and schemes now encountered in business life. There are many rogues in business who are constantly planning to swindle and fleece their opponents, and it has come to this point that a man starting in business has a struggle, not only to build up a trade but actually to be able to obtain what is due him when his obligations to them are performed. *Everybody today* seems to want to transact business on the installment plan. People seem to think they can not buy any more on the cash system, but everything must go down on the "book" until the end of the month or some other convenient time of paying for it. It is also often from lack of sufficient education that a man cannot build up and establish a permanent trade. He may not know how to deal with the various classes of people. No matter in what business one may now engage he must know something more than simply be able to read and write and count.

In professional life the same thing is true. The minister, the physician, the lawyer and all others must now have a thorough course of training. The world is moving on in progress and men and women must keep pace with it if they do not wish to fall back and be counted among the back numbers. The professions of twenty-five or thirty years ago were satisfied with a year or two, or in many cases even less time for a training before entering upon their work. Not so to-

day. Nothing less than a college or university course suffices to give one, standing in any profession. The minister who can reach into the original text for his theme can better instruct his congregation, and he is the man who is sought. For in this training he is also better fitted in other respects. Then he can stand before skeptics and atheists and show how their ideas are simply as nothing when compared with God's word. So it is with all other professions. Their holders must enter into deep thoughts for which the College training prepares them.

Even in social life, where all seems to be gaity and pleasure, the cultured and educated are seen to be separated from those not so. It is sadly true that society (so called) today is becoming very corrupt, especially in the larger cities, but nevertheless it is true that there is a wide distinction even here between the educated and uneducated.

But today there can be found but few who cannot have a thorough education. There are opportunities held out by all colleges for free tuition and many times even the entire expense of college life provided for. Persons interested in education have placed scholarships at the disposal of worthy students and many students, who in no other way could get through, are now enjoying the benefits. Scholarships are also held out to graduates of high schools who win honors, and in this way many are inspired to work harder in the public schools in order to secure these opportunities. In this the poor can also be helped through. And in our colleges and universities today the larger percentage of the students are found to come, not from the wealthy families but from those homes of more limited circumstances.

Now from viewing this subject from these various points, we are ready to say that that climax is nearing. Education is in the reach of all. From the public school to the highest universities, men, women and children, all have it in their reach.

F. W. B. '04.

THE FAMILY AND THE STATE.

ONE hundred and thirty years ago our country was a mere infant. A loosely joined federation of thirteen colonies. The great principles that form the ground-work of our government originated in the hearts of our stern Puritan forefathers one hundred and fifty years before the Revolution. They were principles in embryo. Fundamentals which have grown to a mighty power and tremendous proportions. These truths were carefully handed down to posterity; they were thoroughly ingrafted into the hearts of each generation. They were not expounded to them in schools and colleges, nevertheless an atmosphere laden with the principles of independence, of liberty and of pure democracy pervaded their homes.

Today with all the advantages derived from Universities, from great libraries, from countless publications, and from useful inventions we would expect to see a more fervent love of liberty and a government free from simony and malignant distemper. However if every hill were crowned with a college, every locality flooded with publications and every vocation filled with the necessary inventions, neither of these separate or all combined would make our nation great. They might play their minor parts in its progress. But the mightiest factor, the greatest power, and the bottom rock upon which our nation, and indeed, every nation is founded, is its homes.

The downfall of Greece and Rome may be directly traced to the carnality, licentiousness and debauchery of the people. The family was no longer held as a sacred institution. France, at one time a country before whom all Europe trembled, today does not call for a large standing army, or a strong navy or for wealthy capitalists, nor even for a lasting constitution but the cry goes up for religious and virtuous homes. The family holds the costliest treasure of our country; namely, the child with its mind plastic, its body perfect, its soul pure and innocent. Its future is largely the product of its early training. If its parents cannot give it wealth or social position, they can give to it a religion and moral

convictions upon which a spotless character can be built. The first germs of true greatness are implanted in the hearts of men while they are yet babes caressed upon their father's knees and in the loving embrace of their mother.

Our homes are work shops in which men or villains are manufactured. We plead for homes that are more inviting than the pool room, more alluring than the club-house, more enticing than the saloon. The home must be more than four walls square, a place in which to eat and sleep, to find shelter from the elements. It need be a realm in which father and mother reign as king and queen, not with a tyrannical hand but with the sceptre of love. And though the dwelling place be upon a bleak cold waste it is home nevertheless, and its function to the nation is just as real as it were in some broad fertile plain, or on a front street in some populous city.

We owe the future the best of what we have. Our fathers have given to us these principles of liberty and these institutions of free government. They are ours to maintain and perpetuate. Accordingly we are required to act in the present with honesty, decision and deliberation so that we may pay completely the obligation we owe to posterity. Every American home is a thread in this fabric of government. If this fabric is to be whole and lasting, there dare not be one weak thread in the texture. The home is a little government in itself, training its subjects for citizenship in the nation. It not only trains them to be citizens but gives to our country its leaders, its statesmen, its diplomats. But then again we cannot expect these men to be trained in homes of drunkenness and vice, nor are they likely to be reared in homes where peace and harmony are at a premium. A nation will be great only as the product of its ancestors is brawny, intellectual and spiritual.

We love our country and rejoice in its progress. We are thrilled with patriotism when we hear the soul stirring strains of "America." I don't believe there is an American citizen who does not fondly cherish the hope that this government shall endure and increase. But if it is to stand the test of time and laugh

at ruin and decay it must be built upon a lasting foundation, upon homes that will supply it with men; men of unselfish principles, men of pure habits, men of great moral courageousness. And, if it is to march as the vanguard in the great procession of nations, excelling them in bravery, in justice and in power, we must have better homes than other nations,—homes that are moral, homes that are religious. And as we keep marching on may God ever *guard the homes of the United States and may our flag* ever wave as the ensign of *justice, of truth, and of purity.* *L. W.*

THE INFLUENCE OF LITTLE THINGS.

IN this age, it is characteristic of man to notice the great and showy things in life, and to be blind to those small and commonplace. The young man reads of the exploits of war, and envies the hero whom a nation is honoring. He beholds the great statesman on the pinnacle of fame, and thinks *if he were only* there, his ambitions would be satisfied. The poor man dreams of the fabulous wealth of the millionaire and boasts of the need and the suffering he would alleviate, if he were rich. And so it goes on through every class of society; man longs to be great and to do the great things. True, such a longing and ambition is right, but too often we are so busy looking at the big things that we neglect the little things that come in our pathway. In considering the lives of the great men of history, we are too apt to despise the little influence which we have, and to take little account of the small things that make up our daily life.

Mark the seemingly unimportant influences that surround the child, and you will see that they are those that endure through life. If foul and impure, their impressions will remain upon his character. If pure and holy, they will likewise remain, and help exalt him to the heights of manhood. Brick upon brick, and stone upon stone; thus character is formed. Behold the reefs and the islets slowly rising in the depths of the sea! The great Pacific's waves may splash and the stormy billows may

sweep, but they still stand firm. The coral insect is small, but all the mighty forces of the ocean cannot prevail against its building.

Years ago, men were looking on out into space for the great worlds beyond, and seeking for the invisible splendors of those ethereal realms. To-day, they are looking within at the tiny atoms as they mingle and commingle to form the minutest of particles. Take a microscope view of life and you will find it an accumulation of small deeds. You call the illustrious Washington great. But what made him great? Was it Saratoga or Yorktown? No! It was the small battles fought on the shores of the Potomac in the vigor of youth. Was it Waterloo that made Wellington the renowned general? No! It was the boy in the schoolyard, it was Wellington, the young man, at Eton and Angers. No single deed makes a man great; it is the addition, the accumulation of all the little things of his life.

Centuries ago, the Master was sitting by the treasury in the great temple at Jerusalem. On rushed the mighty throng robed in all the splendors of the Orient. Proudly the Alexandrian hastened along with his retinue of servants bearing aloft the plate of gold and silver. The money and the jewels clanged and glittered as they fell into the chest. After the pomp and noise had passed, there came up a poor woman who cast in her two mites. A little thing; yes, in the eyes of the world, but while the gold and the silver have long since vanished, and the purple-robed merchants have been forgotten, the poor widow and her two mites are still giving help and encouragement to thousands. What power there is in little things! What help from the commonplace things of life!

Words are simple; but, O, how mighty! How full of cheer they can be! This broken-hearted, grief-stricken woman is hungering for something. What is it? Just a kind word, a look of sympathy! That worn-out, discouraged man needs but a helpful word to spur him on to greater effort. But, likewise, these little things called words blight and embitter life. The disease germ implants itself in the healthy body, develops into a fever. The fever spreads

and soon the whole community is stricken. Thus, too, is it with words. Who knows what a weight of influence his words carry with them? Who knows what sweetness the base and the mean things he has done have taken out of his own life as well as the lives of others? It is the little foxes that destroy the vine; the little sins that ruin the soul.

Many of the great movements of history have had their origin in humble deeds and humble persons. The final victories of freedom and religion are emblazoned on scroll and monument; but their beginnings, the flames that kindled them, have been obscured in utter forgetfulness. A half century ago, two angelic forms might have been seen crossing the dark battlefields of the distant Crimea. Amid the awful carnage of war, the broken cannon, the wounded horses, they seemed sadly out of place; but the countless wounds cared for by tender hands and the dying hearts cheered by loving voices sing forth praises for their heavenly ministrations. The flames of divine love in two women's hearts have spread, and today the great Red Cross Society fills the earth with its deeds of mercy.

Appomattox speaks to us of a dead slavery and a race freed from bondage. But if you would know that the beginning of the anti-slavery movement was humble, go back long years to the island of Jamaica. A young Moravian burning with love for a down-trodden race went there to show the poor ignorant slaves the way of life. Zealously he worked, but in vain. The cruelities inflicted by the taskmasters were so terrible, that a white man could have no influence with the wretched Africans. Finally, the young missionary had himself sold as a slave, and shared in their sufferings. Gladly then they listened to him as he worked by their side in the field or sat with them before the cabin at night. Years after that faithful man had ended his labors and gone to his reward, the beautiful story of his heroism came to the ears of Wilberforce. The result you know. Millions of bondmen were freed in England's territories. Tens of thousands of shackles were shattered by Lincoln's proclamation. Small was the beginning, but wonderful the outcome!

We all desire to do great deeds, but great deeds the majority cannot do. But one in ten thousand, perhaps, becomes what the world calls great. The greatness of these, however, is the result of little things and the influence of others. Be careful then of the little virtues, of the little infelicities. Be content with your humble sphere in life. Take thought for the commonplace things which make up man's short span of years, and remember that he that would do great things must first learn to do small things well.

L. F. G. '04.

POST MORTEM INFLUENCE.

"WE die, but we leave behind us an influence which survives." Post-mortem influence is something which is a part of every life. It is a natural result of the words and actions of each individual. What a man is when living, is what he shall leave to the world when he passes from this stage of action. Just as unspoken thoughts belong strictly to the individual, but when they are once spoken, become public property, so are our actions. Every action, more or less, is absorbed by some other person. We are what we are, because of the atmosphere of influence in which we live. It is true, all influences are not held back until death removes the author, yet these influences will survive, and continue their effects, long after the body may be decayed, and has returned to the dust of the earth from which God has formed it.

Let us illustrate. A child has been born of goodly parentage; he has had the advantage of kind and noble home training; his education has been well cared for; and he enters upon his life work well equipped to meet all its demands. He is always found strictly attending his own duties and seeking to be of use everywhere. Lives have depended upon his care and skill. Some have been helped in this cause, others in that. In other words, he has done his duty and people say of him, "*he* is the man we can trust." Can such a life end when the body is separated from the soul and ceases to move in the circles of society? No! No!

Such a life cannot be estimated. His influence has turned the lives of many, cheered the discouraged, and like the "bread cast upon the waters," it must return to him again, whether in this life or in the one to come.

Washington has lived and died, his public and private life is known by everyone, but what man living today dare say that his influence passed out of existence with his death. It continues to live and act today in the lives of others. Lincoln, though humble in the beginning by the life he lived, the attainments he acquired, and the death he died, established an influence which is boundless. McKinley, but lately removed from our executive field, though no longer able to guide our national affairs, has an everliving influence still active, because of his true purposes and examples and wisdom, exercised while still alive. The soldiers of the late war, of the war of the Rebellion, of the Revolution, who gave their lives for the cause of liberty and freedom, have left to the patriotic American, an influence which makes the very blood tingle in our veins to stand in defence of the priceless liberty we today enjoy. And why? Because of their bravery and fidelity during those critical periods in our country's history.

Need we go on in a long category of these examples to mention the hardships and privations of explorers and missionaries, as those of a Livingstone, a Stanley, a Jackson, or a Day, to prove that the influence is the ever living part of man?

Empires have risen and fallen. Kingdoms have crumbled in ruins, but today, the words and actions of the men who once formed such institutions, are to be found present and active and of great power.

Such are the proofs today that there is a continuance of influence after death, and it appeals to every one that he shall so mould his life that when passing away, his remaining influence may be for good. Let not indolence, idleness and foolishness characterize your life but virtue, wisdom and purity will establish for you in the lives of a future posterity, living monuments, to adorn the world.

Like the echoes which we hear from the distant hills, so

shall our influences be. They will be taken up by others, and will reverberate long after we cease to exist; as Tennyson has so beautifully described it in his poem, in these few words:

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow, forever and forever."

F. W. B. '04.

THE LOVE-ELEMENT IN ROMEO AND JULIET.

JUST as the great tragedy of Othello would be imperfect without the treacherous element introduced by the villain Iago, so, and even more so, would the love-tragedy of Romeo and Juliet be without its love-element. In fact the whole play is rooted in and founded on this element, and 'round it and it's attendant results the entire play centres. For while the chief cause of all the tragic deaths, save those of the hero and heroine, are directly traceable to the feud of two rival houses, still much of this carnage and blood-shed and many of the ill-timed meetings might have been avoided if it had not been for the complications wrought by this love-element.

But to trace it through the play. First we have the hero, Romeo, love-sick over the fair Rosaline, making himself gloomy and miserable by seeking solitude that he may ponder over his misfortune in not finding favor with her. Declaring that "the all-seeing sun ne'er saw her match since all the world begun" and yet that same night he forgets the splendor of her eyes in his newly conceived love for Juliet.

His first idea of love, as he conceived it in his love for Rosaline, was the cause of the first steps which afterwards led to greater things. For had Rosaline not been among the guests bidden to the Capulet banquet, it is very doubtful if Benvolio could have persuaded Romeo to attend; and had he *not* attended this feast he would have had no Juliet for whom to die.

Thus we see that the love-element was a present and active factor in the play, even before the heroine is introduced to the hero.

Following their meeting comes Romeo's great love for Juliet and her reciprocal affection. Like a flower that has had it's petal closed all night and on a sudden opens then full to the sun of day, so did the love of Romeo open and expand under the smiles of Juliet. It is no longer a case of love-sickness, but of pure, unbounded love. The first evidence of this seems to show forth when Romeo scales the wall to the Capulet orchard and braves even death itself rather than be far from his love, and it continues through the entire play even to the drinking of the poison in the sepulcher.

On the other hand the love of Juliet seems first to be revealed in all it's fullness when Romeo overhears her soliloquy, and it only reaches it's climax when she takes her own life in the Capulet vault.

We cannot imagine anything but the spirit of love causing a man of the spirit and lineage of Montague to strive to pacify a Capulet, rather than fight him to the death over a supposed insult, yet this is just the stand we find Romeo taking after his meeting with Juliet. His love for her burns out his old love for family feud and strife. Then again when he finds that his sentence for killing of Tybalt is exile, not execution, he goes into a frenzy, because of the pending separation from Juliet, and would have killed himself had not Friar Laurence dissuaded him. Following this comes his exile and his return on receiving news of the death of Juliet and then his tragic death, when he drinks the poison to free his spirit that it may join her's in the great beyond. Can we picture a more devoted love than this? Paris was contented to mourn and strew flowers on her grave and be separated; Romeo was not contented till he should join her again even if that union necessitated the severing of body and soul.

It was the same with Juliet; she even risked friends and home in her love for Romeo. But her love was pure as was

ness, never overstepping the bonds of chastity. She loved and she loved truly. This is evident when she chides first the nurse and then herself for reproving Romeo for the slaying of Tybalt, and then again it is revealed in her visits to the cell of Friar Laurence. She is ever true to him; so true that she undergoes the test of apparent death, rather than wed another and even prepares to use the knife as a last resort if this failed. And she finally does use the knife when she awakes and finds Romeo dead. Here then culminates the love of Juliet.

Of this play it can truly be said it is a love-tragedy, for it begins in love and ends in love. E. M. G. '03.

"THE SPHYNX."

"FELLOWS, just get on to that," exclaimed Fred Wilson, as the football squad appeared on the field for the evening practice, "there's 'the Sphynx' in togs."

The boys all looked and could scarcely believe their eyes for there indeed was Ralph Coye, "the Sphynx."

"The Sphynx" as he was dubbed by his college-mates was not a finely built Hercules but a small, wiry built fellow with a dark complexion, coal-black hair, and cold steel-blue eyes. He was not a handsome lad, but there was something about him that spoke of a depth of character and stability of purpose. He had not been christened "the Sphynx" because of any resemblance he bore to that ancient image, but because of his manner.

When he came to Dover College a year ago he had been civil to all, but had repulsed all advances toward intimacy. He roomed alone in a small room on the first floor of the old dormitory and a glance in at the window revealed the fact that the room was plainly furnished, still it was cozy and homelike. In the class-room he was reserved, but always

ready to answer when called on to recite. His taciturn character had soon won him the name which Fred. Wilson applied to him and it had clung to him. The boys had long ago given up trying to be friendly and now he was left strictly alone. So it is not to be wondered at, that his appearance on the gridiron called forth much comment.

"I'll bet coach don't even play him on the scrub," declared Ash Gordy.

"Yes, he will," replied Wilson, "Norton will give every man a fair show. There what did I tell you? Glory look at that fellow; he's going to play him at quarter on the 'scrub'."

And it was true, for after a short parley between the captain and the new man, in which the signals were explained, he stepped into the position of quarter back.

"That's queer," remarked young Carey, "that Norton should put an unexperienced man at such a responsible position."

But the signal practice had started and the boys forgot to comment, so busy were they in watching the work of the "scrub-quarter." After a few mistakes due to unfamiliarity with the signals the work of the new man was good. His passes were sure and true and there were no fumbles.

"Well who'd ever a thunk it" whispered Wilson, as he poked Carey in the ribs, "gee ain't he a bird. Wonder if he can tackle."

This last point was soon settled in the line-up that followed. The little "scrub quarter" was every where encouraging the men and tackling when a man broke through. It seemed impossible that this energetic, enthusiastic quarterback could be "the Sphynx."

The practice was not a long one that evening and when the players left the field, many of the fellows attempted to be friendly with the new player. But he met all their advances with a courteous reply and passed on. He was "the Sphynx" once more.

For two weeks the quarter on the "scrub" was the star on the practice field and it was rumored that the coach intended trying him on the "Varsity."

* * * * * * * *

It was the day before the great game with Morton and all the students were in a high pitch of anticipation. The teams were very evenly matched this year and each determined to win.

When the list of men who were to appear in suits as players and "subs" was posted the name of Ralph Coye was among them. When "the Sphynx" read his name on the list no one would have guessed by the expression of his face how *his spirit was stirred* within him.

* * * * * * * *

The day of the contest arrived and it was an ideal football day with little or no wind and just cool enough to make playing a pleasure. The grand-stands and bleachers were crowded and on every side could be seen the blue of Dover and the red of Morton. The west stand was packed with rooters from Dover and seemed to be one sea of blue, while the east stand resembled a mighty flame as the red pennants of Morton were flaunted in defiance toward the west stand.

The Morton team were the first to appear on the field and they were greeted with yells and cheers from the east stand. They were soon followed by the Doverites and then pandemonium seemed let loose. Yell followed yell and cheer drowned cheer then as the yelling quieted down, the west stand struck up a song and across the field rolled the old song,

"Rah! Rah! Dover boys,
Rah for our colors so true,
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Rah for the loyal old blue!"

There were a few moments of signal practice and then the whistle sounded and the game was on. Morton had won the toss and chose to defend the north goal.

"The Sphynx" from the side lines watched with eager interest as the captain of the blue, in a beautiful "kick-off" sent the ball clear back to the Morton full-back on the 10 yd. line, where the right end donned him. Then for twenty minutes play followed play. Now an end run, now a line plunge, and then when ground enough was not gained a punt. The half closed with the ball in Dover's territory and the score 0–0.

The ten minutes intermission seemed an eternity to the "sub-quarter" as he crouched near the side line. But finally the whistle sounded and the players again trotted on the field. The referee sounded for the "kick-off" and the Dover quarter caught the ball and by dodging carried it clear to the centre of the field before he was "downed." Here he stopped however and lay still. After a moment's anxious waiting the "sub-quarter" saw Captain Corm coming toward him and then heard him say: "Come Coye, Smythie is out of it with a sprained ankle and its up to you to take his place."

There was no yelling as he took his place at "quarter" for he had not yet been proven. Play after play he directed but at the end of five minutes play the cry of the referee sounded "third down" five yards to gain and he was forced to punt. Then Morton tried her strength but after ten minutes of play was also forced to punt. Again was Dover forced to punt and with two minutes to play they were on their own ten yard line with the ball in Morton's possession, but just here an accident occurred. There was a fumble, a scuffle, and when the referee succeeded in untangling the mass there lay "the Sphynx" on the ball.

It was now or never and with the whole field to win the new "quarter" directed his plays, but, on a sudden, the ball rolled out of the mass and lay in the open field. This was "the Sphynx" chance and he accepted it. Picking up the ball he started down the field. He was past all but the full-back and just as that worthy dived at him, he rose in the air and

hurdled clear over him. But when he lit he fell and the Norton half-back nearly caught him. Then it was "nip and tuck" between them for the goal posts and a touchdown. It finally ended and just as the runner was crossing the line, the man behind made a magnificent "flying-tackle" and down they came. The impetus however was so great that they crashed into the goal post. When they separated them there lay the 'sub-quarter' with the ball in his arms and safely over the line. He had made a touchdown and won the game, but was all unconscious of it. He did not know that just as he fell the time-keeper called "time!" and that the game was over.

Silently and carefully they carried him off the field and the student body gathered in an anxious crowd outside his room to await the doctor's verdict. Finally it came and it was captain who made it.

"Fellows," he said, 'the little Sphynx' has it bad. The doctor thinks that with proper care and quiet he'll pull through all O. K. Bnt he fears brain fever may set in as a result of the bump he received when his head struck the goal post. Now, fellows, we must postpone celebrating this victory until our quarter-back is well, for he needs the quiet."

The day after the game "the Sphynx" opened his eyes and addressed the captain who was sitting by him "Say Cap, did I do it?"

"You bet you did old fellow," replied the captain, and then he was "the Sphynx" again.

That afternoon a note was brought in for the sick boy and, sitting up in bed, he read it. When he first saw the writing he turned pale, but he steadied himself and this is what he read.

"Dearest Ralph:

I must write to you and beg you to leave me come to you and explain matters. I know now, dearest, that you are innocent. I knew it before the game and wanted to tell you, but they told me I couldn't see you till after the game. Charlie Sprague told me how they dressed "Dickie"

up like you and took him to that champagne supper to make people believe it was you and get even with you for not joining them. And how he got drunk and talked about me, and when they heard of our trouble they were too big cowards to come and tell me, but left you to suffer. Forgive me, won't you dear?

When Delia asked me to visit her I never expected to see you here. I knew you had gone away to try get away from all home scenes, but where I knew not. Judge my amazement then when I saw you pass the house and still more when later I heard you spoken of as "the Sphynx" and heard how different you were from your jolly old self. Then when I knew yesterday morning that I was wrong I just realized how cruelly I had treated you and how much I loved you. I have not had a moment's happiness since then. Forgive me dear, and let me come to you at once. If I may come just send me the word "come."

Your penitent, STELLA.

There were tears and a happy smile on "the Sphynx's" face when he finished reading. And he eagerly asked for pen and paper.

"Here Cap." he said as he handed the captain a note a moment later, "will you please deliver this. I want her to get it at once."

The captain performed his errand quickly and in a short time a very happy girl was on her way to see "the Sphynx" for she had received a note reading,

"DEAREST,

Come at once RALPH."

Societies.

CLIONIAN.

THE man who applies himself strenuously to his work, whether he be business or professional men, or student, needs not only rest, but also recreation. Rest is natural upon

the cessation of labor, while recreation may be sought in light diversifying employment and especially in amusement and joviality. To supply the greatest amount possible of the latter was the aim of the Clio Hallowe'en Carnival. How well it succeeded must be left to those present to judge. It is sufficient to say here that from the moment the crowd entered the hall, the walls fairly shook with laughter. The main feature of the evening was the "midway scenes;" but scarcely less enjoyable was the time devoted to various other forms of entertainment, social intercourse, and refreshments. We were glad to have so many of our friends with us that night and assure them that they are always welcome to Clio hall.

Clio had the pleasure of listening to several entertaining selections rendered by Miss Barrett at a recent session.

Coach Yon favored us with a number of excellent violin and banjo solos on Hallowe'en. Mr. Henderson and Miss Sadie Snyder also entertained us the same night with well-rendered elocutionary selections. We are also deeply grateful for the kindness shown by Miss Ella Kessler in rendering so well several fine selections on the piano.

Rev. Ruth and wife, of Excelsior, Pa., were among our visitors of the past month. The Rev. addressed the society in an interesting manner.

Mr. James Matter was a recent visitor in our society.

Prof. A. L. Smith was elected an honorary member of Clio.

We are always glad to welcome new members to our society. The latest additions to the active list are Miss Beaver and Mr. Brindle. W. H. K. '05.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

THE second month of school has given us three good and helpful meetings; and we have been very glad to notice a number of our new members appearing on the rostrum, all giving promise of being bright lights for our society and

school. Let all our new members respond promptly to whatever they are asked to perform, and let us continue to see all getting into active service.

All the productions of the past month have been of an especial high order and especially in the debating department. Fellows, keep it up. Two special features of the past month have been the attendance and the musical rendition of Coach Yon, for both of which we are very thankful.

Of all the joys of life none is sweeter than friendship. With ties stronger than iron and which time can never sever it joins heart to heart. Life would not be life without it. To Romeo banishment meant more than death. Man needeth man from his very nature. His body is fed by food; his intellect by books; his soul by God; but that which is an essential part of every individual namely his or her social self, can only be fed by friendship and its associations. No nation, no institution of man can properly exist where the social function of man's life is crowded out. Any human being deprived of this essential part of life is in a worse condition than any beggar for food or the most ignorant in mind.

Therefore with this thought in mind and endeavoring to give what we feel, in our school as one of co-education, is greatly needed, we met on the evening of Oct. 31st, (the celebration of the memorable Hallowe'en) for a social gathering. We stepped aside from our accustomed literary programme, and gave a reception for our new members, the ex-Philos and our friends in school and town. We endeavored to make the whole evening entirely a social function. The Hall was beautifully decorated in Philo colors "Blue and White," also an abundance of pennants and cushions was had beside the many beautiful bouquets of flowers, and the many twigs and leaves of the various autumn colors. There was a reception committee to make all welcome; and then for the purpose of getting all acquainted there was the finding of the remaining part of a quotation, one part of which had been given to you.

Following this a most excellent program was then rendered, composed of the following numbers:

Piano Solo ..... Miss Brown
Reading ..... Miss Philips
Piano Solo ..... Miss Myers
Quartet ..... Messrs. Weist, Glass, Bassler, Potter
Piano Solo ..... Miss Schnure
Vocal Solo ..... Miss Philips
Reading ..... Miss Barret
Piano Solo ..... Mrs. Livingstone

After the program, as a further social function, slips of paper were passed for those present to test their poetic ability on the subject of the occasion, Hallowe'en. A first prize was offered which was given to L. R. Haus, a few of the best verses are here given, the first being the prize winner.

Hallowe'en the time of year,
We shell the corn from off the ear,
A joyous time for fun and cheer,
To old and young alike is dear.

With corn and cabbage, eggs and mud,
They decorate the town,
And many a housewife weeps and sighs,
And greets them with a frown.

O! here's to the glorious Hallowe'en
The night of such delight,
All hail to thee come soon again,
Of all the night's the night.

After our social and intellectual selves had thus been fed, something in a tangible form was then given for our body which all seemed to enjoy very much. We wish to express our thanks and appreciation at the presence of our ex-members and friends, and trust we may often see their faces at our regular sessions. All on leaving felt uplifted, our ex-members still glad to see the good work kept up and every active

member more determined to stand true to his post and duty. May our reception long be remembered for its social benefit, and long may the fire of determination burn which was then kindled.

During the month Philo was glad in continuing to receive some of the new members of our school. The names of whom are as follows: Miss Rose Meyer, Lock Haven, Pa.; Miss Fanny Ellis, Mifflintown, Pa.; Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Marie Snyder, Miss Winnifred Stevens, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Miss Martha Shollenberger, Montgomery, Pa.; Miss Minnie Milnor, Kantz, Pa.; Mr. Paul Enders, York, Pa.

E. M. M '03.

Y. M. C. A.

THE eighth annual convention of the fourth District of Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association was held at Berwick, from October 31, to November 2.

Those present at the convention from our Association were Dr. Yutzy, Mr. B. H. Carney and Mr. M. H. Fischer. They reported to our Association a very spirited convention, and made special remarks upon several of the addresses of the convention. The only regret they had was that our delegation was not larger.

We are glad to report that such a goodly number of our young men saw fit to attend the Christian Endeavor convention, held at Kreamer, Oct 16 and 17. The Mission Band of the University was also present and had charge of several of the meetings.

We welcome in our Association as new members, Messrs. Paul Enders, Geo. Clark, Prof. Wallize, Prof. Smith, R. G. Brindle, Wm. Reinhart, Claude Smith, Lloyd Keifer, and Robert Haven. We are always glad to have the new students join with us in our worship, and we earnestly plead with you to meet with us during our weekly meetings.

The meetings during the past month have been very en-

encouraging. Indeed we are glad to see the new men taking such interest in the work. We realize how much the Y. M. C. A. we learn our first lessons of Christian power.

We make special mention of the meeting held Oct. 31. Topic: "Some Perils of College Life." Professor Ehrenfeld at the meeting and gave us a very fine talk upon the dangers that beset us while students. We feel very grateful to the Professor for his earnest remarks.

The young man who leaves home and goes to college for the first time, soon realizes that the change in environment seriously effects a change in his life. It is at this stage of our life that we are for the first time brought right up face to face responsibilities. What shall we do? How changed are all the customs into which we have come. How easily we find our characters moulded by the little deeds of our daily life. As we live, so we grow. But we inquire and "How shall we overcome these perils?" The Y. M. C. A. is one of the organizations to which we can look for strength. Young men choose Christian companions for your associates in life. Let us form such habits, that we become leaders of men, and not followers. And in closing we would say "Abhor that which is evil; cleave to that which is good."

Y. W. C. A.

On the evening of the twenty-first of October, Miss Dimm gave a report of the Young Women's Conference at Young Women held Sept. 27-Oct. 1 at Silver Bay, Lake George, New York. Changing the place of meeting from Northfield to Silver Bay, the last seven hundred has not taken off the conclusions as were delegates were in attendance and were actively connected with college Associations from all parts of the country.

The leaders of the conference as brought out by Miss Bessie Speer, Miss Mabel Cratty and Dr. Mary Sayles Van Hoosen, secretary of the work in New

A Bible Class consisting of ten members for the study of Dr. White's "Studies in Old Testament Characters" has been organized under the leadership of Miss Enders.

The week beginning Nov. 10 was observed as the Week of Prayer. The meetings were led by different members, short addresses being given by Prof. Birch, Prof. Fisher and Miss Enders.

The Association has taken up the work of furnishing the Assembly Hall in Seibert Memorial. The aid of all the friends of the University is solicited in this worthy cause.

Theological Notes.

AT the first regular meeting of the Mission class, the following officers were elected: President, D. J. Snyder; Vice President, J. A. Richter; Secretary, U. A. Guss; Treasurer, P. H. Pearson; Recorder, L. R. Haus.

The class this year numbers 17 as follows: Seniors 3, Middlers 7, Juniors 7. The class met in an enthusiastic spirit which gives promise of much greater interest in the future.

Many of our number have been called upon to preach. W. H. Kerr, D. J. Snyder, and J. A. Richter have regular supply charges.

Sunday, Nov. 9, Dr. Yutzy accompanied J. A. Richter to assist in the Holy Communion.

C. Lambert supplied the Millersburg pulpit.

L. Brownmiller preached for his father to his home congregation, Reading, Pa.

L. P. Young was recently called home because of the illness of his grandmother.

M. H. Fischer assisted the Milton Y. M. C. A. during the 'Week of Prayer.' He together with Prof. Carney attended the Y. M. C. A. district convention held at Berwick.

Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

THE weeks are passing rapidly and visions of turkey come up before the eyes of most of us. Let us keep working as Christmas vacation is only a few weeks distant.

German is quite popular with the Sub-Freshmen and. "Was thun Sie," is a common expression.

W. R. Camerer, of Jersey Shore spent a Sunday at home during the past month.

The hunting fever seized some of the Prepites one day several weeks ago, and they sallied forth to try their skill. Among other game they secured three guineas, two of which were served a la dormitory.

"Bill Bailey" is heard quite frequently in our halls.

Robert Potter has had a cloud hanging over his head lately, —in other words, ten demerits,—all because he tried to take one of the dorm girls home from church.

C. E. Hilbish, of Milton has left school.

Louis Williams the genial center for the scrubs, visited the mines while the team was at Treverton. and added many things to his store of knowledge.

Ralph Herman was prevented from accompanying the 'Varsity on their trip to Carlisle on account of the serious illness of his sister.

W. D. Brown and M. V. Minnich went along with the football team, to State College. After the game they went to "Brownies" home at Pennsylvania Furnace where they spent Sunday. Both of them report a pleasant time.

We preps have been having a rather easy time the last few weeks on account of Prof. Young's frequent visits to Bellville to see his "sick aunt." S. A. M.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE time has come when all classes of people begin to realize the importance and necessity of a methodical, systematic training for the every day duties of life, regardless of the vocation. Business men no longer think of taking novices into their offices without considering their preparation for office duties. Railroad and insurance companies, when they grant promotion to their employes, no longer think of putting them in an office unless they have had the advantage of some systematic business routine; the grocer, even, would much rather have a clerk who has spent from six to nine months in some good business department; the farmer, the noble tiller of the soil, has begun to realize that educational preparation of a practical kind is as necessary to make his business a financial success as is brawn and muscle.

Ambitious and energetic young people realize the truthfulness of the above statement, and each year finds the Commercial Training Schools of our country starting more young men and women on the road to future usefulness and success.

Miss Jean Snyder spent several days with friends in Montgomery.

Miss Machette has lately joined the rank in the Ladies' Hall.

School was suspended for a short time—as Prof. was away on business—he went home to vote for the best man.

Miss Elizabeth Fischer, of Toronto, Canada, has resumed her work in this department. We welcome her among us.

Miss Jessie Snyder was compelled to return home as she was on the verge of nervous prostration, but is improving and is again at her studies.

Mr. Romig has taken up his work at Susquehanna again, after a very pleasant vacation.

The new business room is rapidly being prepared for occupancy. It is situated in the basement of the Seibert Hall and is a very cheerful and comfortable room and much more

convenient than the former room as the students are not so crowded and can work to a better advantage.

Prof. Smith still manifests the same interest in his pupils and gladly welcomes all new ones.

I. M. R.
F. M. E.

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

BOXES "from home" seem to be the most important thing in this department this month. Everybody was invited to share the contents.

We can report this month that the Fencing Class has commenced work.

Physical Culture Class is increasing in size and gaining in interest.

Miss Grace Weller accompanied by her chum, Miss Jean Snyder spent last Sunday at the former's home at Montgomery, Pa.

Miss Sade Snyder after a few days illness is with us again.

Miss Barrett spent a delightful week at her home in Susquehanna, Pa., at which time she gave a delightful recital.

M. L. K.

Athletics.

THE second month of the college year has passed and we stand at the opening of the third. We have met with defeat in a number of games, and we have won victories in more ways than one. We are not at all discouraged because of a few defeats, neither have we less faith in our team. The team have shown their ability to meet with honor to themselves any team of their weight. Where we have met with defeat, we met it, not because the opposing team possessed a better grade of nerve or muscle than we, but because they had more of it. The boys have been bucking against heavy

teams and have done nobly in keeping the score down to the lowest possible point.

On Saturday, Oct. 11th, Lykens played at Susquehanna. The game was played in a pouring rain and the men waded in mud shoe mouth deep. Lykens showed to poor advantage and did not pretend to hold their own. Score in favor of Susquehanna was 104–0.

SUSQUEHANNA	POSITIONS.	LYKENS Y. M. C. A.
Salkeld, Price	Left end	Morgan
Frank	Left tackle	Deitrich
Bingaman, Fritz	Left guard	Witmer
Whitmer	Centre	Hoover
Herman	Right guard	Harper
Cameer, Houseworth	Right tackle	Welker
Davis	Right end	Hoffman
Roberts, Sunday	Left half-back	Kramer
Benfer, Roberts	Quarter back	Price
Scholly	Right half-back	Riegle
Pearson	Full-back	Barrett

Touchdowns—Scholly 6, Roberts 4, Davis 3, Pearson 3, Salkeld 1, Benfer 1; Goals—Pearson 14. Halves—20 and 10 minutes. Referee—Young. Umpire—Wingard. Linesmen—Scholly and Hoch. Timer—Schoch.

Susquehanna played Lebanon Valley at Annville October 18. Susquehanna lost the game. Score was 12 to 0.

LEBANON	POSITIONS	SUSQUEHANNA
Arndt, Fishel	Right end	Davis, Swank
Hoddy	Right tackle	Camerer
Snyder	Right guard	Herman
Jones	Centre	Whitmer
Erb	Left guard	Bingaman
McKendris	Left tackle	Frank
Smith	Left end	Salkeld
Roundabush	Right half back	Scholly
Epler	Left half back	Roberts
Fisher, Arndt	Quarter back	Benfer
Houck	Full back	Pearson

Touchdowns—Smith, Hoddy. Goals, Houck 2. Referee—Williamson. Umpire—Beers. Time keepers—Mills and Swank.

Saturday, Oct. 25th, Susquehanna played the strong team representing State College. The superior weight of

the State Team had a telling effect on the score. Susquehanna loosing, 0 to 55.

STATE	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Biesecker	Left end	Frank, Salkeld
Arbuthnot	Left tackle	Camerer, Frank
Dedge	Left guard	Bingaman
Cummings	Centre	Whitmer
Junk, Rainey	Right guard	Herman
Monohan	Right tackle	Houseworth
Yakoy	Right end	Swank
Elder, Sanders	Quarter back	Benfer
Forkum, Fox	Left half back	Scholly
McIlveene, Brown	Right half back	Roberts
Smith	Full back	Pearson

Touchdowns—Smith 4, Brown 2, Forkum 2, Biesecker, Fox. Goals from touchdowns—Smith 3, Forkum 2. Referee—Fred Robinson. Umpire—J. R. Robinson. Halves—20 minutes.

Saturday, November 1st, Susquehanna played and lost the game with the Harrisburg Athletic Club. Score 42 to 6.

HARRISBURG	POSITION	SUSQUEHANNA
Irwin	Left end	Salkeld
R. Snyder	Left tackle	Camerer
Arbold	Left guard	Bingaman
J. Snyder	Centre	Whitmer
Madenford	Right guard	Herman
Sliker	Right tackle	Houseworth
Chubb	Right end	Swank
Hubley	Quarter back	Benfer
Umholtz	Left half back	Scholly
Steese	Right half back	Roberts
Gray	Full back	Pearson, Davis

Saturday, November 8th, Susquehanna met defeat at the hands of the Indians. Pearson distinguished himself in a number of fine tackles. Score 24—0.

SUSQUEHANNA	POSITIONS	INDIANS
Salkeld	Left end	Fisher
Frank	Left tackle	White
Bingaman	Left guard	Bowen, Phillips
Whitmer	Centre	Sannook, Lamere
Camerer	Right guard	Dillion
Roberts	Right tackle	Easterling
Swank	Right end	Freeman
Benfer	Quarter back	Cornelius
Scholly	Left half back	Sheldon, Parker
Pearson	Right half back	Mathews, Yarlot
Davis	Full back	Charles

Touchdowns—Sheldon 3, Phillips. Goals from touchdowns, Charles 4. Referee. Yon. Umpire, Thompson. Time of halves 15 minutes.

The Reserves have made an excellent showing, each man doing his duty nobly. They played their first game against the strong Sunbury team on October 18th. Both teams played well and every foot of the ground was hotly contested by the visiting team, but they could not check the onward rush of Reserves. Score 16 to 0.

STSQUEHANNA	POSITION	SUNBURY H. S.
Williams, Tool	Centre	Carter
Fritz	Left guard	Fertick
Fetterolf	Right guard	Yeager
Brown	Left tackle	Kelley
Uber	Right tackle	Fasold, Kauffman
Smith	Left end	Miller
Price	Right end	McGlee
Hoch	Quarter back	Swank
Gunderman	Left half back	Hartzel
Houtz	Right half back	Shipe
Sunday	Full back	Geier

October 25th, the Reserves played and defeated the Lewisburg Athletic Club. Lewisburg played well but was outclassed. Score 22 to 0.

SUSQUEHANNA	POSITION	L. A. CLUB
Williams	Centre	Tiddyek
Fetterolf	Left guard	Thatcher
Schoch	Right guard	Koch
Fritz	Left tackle	Wheeler
Focht	Right tackle	Bunnett
Smith	Left end	Karp
Price	Right end	Morrison
Hoch	Quarter back	Wenzell
Gunderman	Left half back	Young
Keller	Right half back	Brown
Wingard	Full back	Goldsmith

Time of halves 20 minutes. Touchdowns—Wingard 2, Price 1. Goal from field—Hoch. Goals from touchdowns—Hoch 2. Umpire, Wagenseller. Referee; Davis.

November 1st the Reserves met their first defeat at Trevorton. Score 15—0.

Susquehanna	Position	Trevorton
Minnick	Left end	Lewis
Brown	Left tackle	Fisher
Uber	Left guard	Shipman
Williams	Centre	Touth
Fritz	Right guard	Brennin
Fetterolf	Right tackle	Cressler
Price	Right end	Heinn
Hoch	Quarter back	Haupt
Keller	Right half back	Snyder
Gunderman	Left half back	Reichold
Gearhart	Full back	Reirz

November 8th the Reserves played and lost to Hazleton. Score 32 to 0.

Susquehanna	Position	Hazleton
Smith	Left end	P. Fallon
Brown	Left tackle	Turner
Fetterolf	Left guard	Sheridan, Wolf
Williams	Centre	J. Fallon
Fritz	Right guard	German, Winters
Focht	Right tackle	Heighms
Price	Right end	Bigelow, Sheridan
Hoch	Quarter back	Kane
Gunderman	Left half back	Kerber
Keller	Right half back	Barnhart
Sunday	Full back	Mooney

Touchdowns—Kerber 2. Sheridan; P. Fallon 1, Heighms 1, Barnhart 1. Goals—Kane 1, Kerber 1. Time of halves 25 minutes. Referee, Boyle. Umpire, Wingard.

Local=Personal.

PROF. T. B. BIRCH was absent from the University a few days in October, being at Carlisle engaged in duties incumbent upon him as a member of the examining committee of Synod.

Pleasant days and beautiful sunsets.

Work has been begun on the construction of a new track around the athletic field.

Mr. James Matter, of Scranton spent Nov. 7–8 with his grandson, W. W. Young.

N. D. Sturges, of Bucknell came down to witness the foot-ball game between Sunbury High School and Susquehanna Reserves.

R. G. Brindle spent Oct. 17–20 with his parents at Belleville.

The following persons rooming in Selinsgrove Hall went home to exert their right of suffrage: Prof. Smith, Messrs. Allenbach, Frank, Salkeld and Minnick.

J. C. Showers visited his parents a few days during the latter part of October.

Prof. Fischer and family pleasantly spent a few days recently with Mrs. Fischer's relatives in Slatington, Pa.

C. O. Frank, while returning from the Lebanon Valley game, stopped off at Harrisburg and spent Sunday with his brother.

H. Merrill Thompson, of Jefferson Medical College came home to vote and, while in town, called upon his many friends at the University.

So anxious were the student body to hasten the filling of the steam pipe ditch between Gustavus Adolphus Hall and Seibert Memorial Hall that they convened at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 20th of October, and after two hours of arduous labor, the work was completed. The inmates of the Ladies Dormitory then treated the laborers with apples.

We note with no little degree of interest the progress of the new gymnasium. The wall is nearly completed and the brick-layers no doubt will have begun their work before this issue comes from the press. As all contracts have been let there is no reason why there should be any delay in the construction. The building committee proposes to have it sufficiently completed for use by the 15th or 20th of January next.

C. W.

Exchanges.

WE wish to welcome two new exchanges from the West, namely, The Tahoma of Tacoma, Wash., and The Royal Purple of Whitewater, Wis.

The Sunbury High School Voice contains a comic reproduction entitled, "Maud Muller on Ice."

The Shamokin High School Review contains very little literary matter this month.

A study of Charles Kingsley, and The Course of Labor are two well written articles in The Amulet.

The Washington Jeffersonian contains a very good story entitled, "Henderson's Coming Home."

"The Right Chord" is a very commendable article contained in the Dickinson Union.

The Lesbian Herald contains several very good productions, the most amusing of which is "The Seventh Slip."

The F. and M. College Student is one of the best exchanges this month. The good arrangement is especially commendable.

The Argus contains three stories, the best of which is, "When the Leaves Have Turned."

The Otterbein Argus has some of the advertisements scattered among the other articles. It would make a better appearance if both were kept in their proper places. The literary productions are good.

For the information of the ladies of the College Folio, Allentown, Pa., we wish to say that the colors of our Alma Mater are orange and maroon, and we think that it is very appropriate to have our journal clothed in the same.

It is a difficult matter to see how the Iris classifies its jokes. The jokes under the head of School Notes and Exchanges are practically of the same character. We find fault with a number of exchange editors because of their jokes which should not have place in the exchange column.

"Barriers to Science" in the Gettysburg Mercury and "Resistance to the Development of Science," in the Muhlenburg are two productions on similar themes. The latter contains the best literary qualities. J. C. S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, November. 1902.

(Entered at the Selinsgrove Postoffice as Second Class matter.)
TERMS—75 cents, strictly in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

C. O. FRANK, '03, Editor-in-Chief. E. M. GEARHART, '03, Bus. Mgr.
CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Locals and Personals.
LEVI P. YOUNG, '01, '04, Alumni.
JOHN C. SHOWERS, '05; Exchange.
FRED. W. BERRY, '04, Mg. Editor. O. E. SUNDAY, '06, Asst. Bus. Mgr

THE SUSQUEHANNA is published each month of the college year by the Students Publishing Association of Susquehanna University.

The editors solicit contributions and items of interest to the college from students and alumni.

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Any subscriber not receiving the journal, or changing address, should notify the manager at once.

Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received and all arrearages paid.

Editorial.

SUSQUEHANNA is co-educational. Her policy has been such from the very foundation. Man and woman have freely communed with each other in the search after truth. oth haveB been trained, developed and educated under exactly the same influences and environment. The benefits of such free intercourse with each other have been mutual. For a high ideal of woman and a mutual respect on her part for man airsing from this state of affairs have been a potent influence in developing a healthy moral atmosphere. It has been a powerful factor in the maintenance of mutual respect, in the elevating of life's ideals, and in the ennobling of its end and purpose. But lately more than ever before, has this factor of development been brought to prominence by additions of courses and facilities for the more perfect accommodation of our "Co-eds." With this vast change has come privilege for fuller development. Socially especially will this movement prove itself a great advantage. And it is through the social

functions that the numerous other advantages will become potent. But it is quite evident from the general trend taken by affairs that arbitrary rule and authorative will are fast taking the place of worthy principle. This fact should be carefully guarded against or it will stealthily undo the very thing for which this department has been added and improved.

Higher ideals of life and a more lofty mutual self-respect between the two complementary parts of humanity for the sake of universal advancement, no doubt, were the primary objects of the University's foundation. A fuller and more perfect development of all our innate powers is essential to perfect manhood and womanhood.

But development wants no unnatural restrictions. It wants no iron-clad rules. Vigorous and strong growth is not attained by artificial methods. Symmetrical lives are not secured by binding them down to some arbitrary standard at the expense of all individuality. For fullest, most symetrical and most potent lives can only spring from environment which gives them a chance to grow up spontaneously and guides them with a firm, steady and loving hand along paths of true worth and honor.

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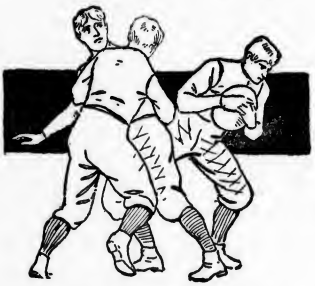
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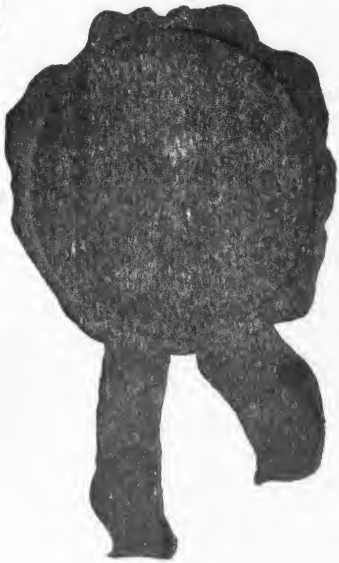
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THE SUSQUEHANNA



THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, December, 1902.

THE SABBATH.

As we go on our journey to heaven,
  Through a world of toil and strife,
We come to one day in the seven
  Which imparts new vigor and life.

No matter how dark and dreary
  The week and its cares have been;
The Sabbath was made for the weary
  By Jesus who died for our sin.

When the week and its cares are over,
  We welcome a Sabbath's rest;
And Christian whose courage is lower
  Is strengthened, raised higher, and blest.

There are some who love their treasures
  And never keep Thy day,
While others spend it in pleasures,
  But pleasures fly away.

But Sabbath's the joy of Thy children,
  And after death Thou wilt give
Eternal life to all of them
  Who love thee while they live.

To the Christian the Sabbath's a foresight
  Of the glories he shall see
When he comes, to the heavenly city of light,
  To dwell for eternity.

S. E. S.

INCENTIVES TO STUDY.

IN these days of schools, academies and colleges when so much time and money are being spent in the great, wide fields of education, we may rightly inquire why such a condition exists. Why is it that in spite of the untold difficulties, privations, and even sacrifices which must be undergone, such great numbers of the youth of our land and of other lands are found within the halls of learning? Why do they come, or in other words what are the incentives to study? Is it because they would become a distinct class, and sometime be able to take advantage of their less highly privileged fellow beings? Is it because they find delight in the fact that a father or a mother, a sister or a brother is making great sacrifices in order to support them while there? Do they go at the dictates of custom, of fancy or of fashion? Some few may, but in the main we believe such incentives to be false. And if they be false, let us then seek to ascertain what are the true incentives, the impellent forces which urge us on to drink from the ever-flowing fountain of knowledge.

As the first incentive let us consider the impulse from within. By this we mean that spontaneous, inherent desire to know, to rise, and to advance which is found in every normal mind. It is well expressed by the word longing. Man is not satisfied with the acquirement of a little knowledge, he longs to gain the more. But desire is a spring to action. Therefore it is this inherent impulse, this yearning and longing after knowledge, this dissatisfaction with present attainment, if you please, which exerts a powerful influence in urging us on to study the broader and deeper things of life. And as has well been said:

> "Longing moulds in clay what Life
> Carves in the marble real."

But what of the external impulse? True within us is the longing to know, and without us, springing up as it were a counterpart, in the vast realms of Nature are the countless things to be known. How many are the question-points which we find upon the things about us and above us! How deftly and skill-

fully nature lures us on by her beauty, her symmetry and her grandeur and beckons us examine and study her wonderful works. Many are the treasures which nature holds for the man of science who is ready and willing to work them out. And oh! what is more pleasing and enjoyable to us than to take the keys which have been forged by the master, scientific minds, and thus be enabled to open the doors of thought before unknown to us, and to enter in and "extend our walks into the fields of physical science?" How inspiring and how beautiful are the fields into which science leads! With a thousand, thousand voices Nature speaks to us through the lips of science and bids us study.

But though nature does lead us out into her various avenues of wonderment and mystery, yet what great impetus do we find as we view the deeds and characters of history? Is there not an inspiration in the attempts and experiments of the minds of the past, feeble and ill-directed as they now may seem? Would that the privilege were ours to pass along through the ages and get but a glimpse of the vast multitude of men who have worn away their lives grappling with and overcoming the unknown problems of their time, thus adding their small portion to the great sum-total of knowledge, as the world kept moving on. Many such men have lived and died, and, unlike the so-called great men of the past, they are forgotten; but somewhere in the great pyramid of knowledge may be found the parts contributed by these unknown thinkers. Oh, the far-reaching influence and power of a thinking man! And when we consider that the knowledge we possess is but the heritage of the past, shall we, dare we sit down and fold our arms in idleness? However our duty is not with the past but with the present. And for this duty we should prepare. Though we do find great satisfaction (for ourselves) in viewing the colossal systems of philosophy, in contemplating the wonderful facts of science and in enjoying the beauties of literature and art, yet there is a still greater and more profound satisfaction in the realization of the fact that through this means we are becoming the better fitted in mind and heart for the duties in life. Each one for himself must face the conditions as they are; each

one must meet his own responsibilities, with all that it may mean —and he must do it now. And when we think of the issues to be met, the problems to be solved, and opportunities to be improved or wasted in the so-called civilized countries of today, on the one hand, and when, on the other hand, we contemplate the ignorance, degradation and sin which exists among the untaught millions of those dark portions of our globe, we certainly get an idea of the needs of the present day. And as we think of the needs,—overwhelming as they at first may seem—are we not inspired to study, to meet the need? Many and loud are the calls today for men of trained minds and clear thoughts. Who will answer the call? Our homes, our communities, our state, our nation, and the world longs for and pleads for well trained, wide-awake, consecrated men. Shall I answer? Will you?

But over and above all, the greatest satisfaction and highest incentive to study should spring from the realization of the fact that we are thus working in accordance with our Creator's plan, for in the very first chapter of Genesis we have the command given us to "subdue" the earth. This, man has been, and is doing today. And the further we go and the longer we study the more deeply we realize, how perfectly the truths of God's Word piece on to and agree with the intricate truths of science, and the more clearly we see that we are thinking God's thoughts after Him and that we are following "in the footprints of our Creator."

Therefore realizing that we have but one life to invest, that we pass this way but once, let us rouse up to the privileges which are ours and the issues which await us! In deep humility and sincerity, and with all the powers that are within us, let us get knowledge and thus be the better enabled to fulfill our mission in the world,—ever keeping in mind that knowledge is infinite and that life is but a beginning and a foretaste of that which is to come.

"For still we hope
That in a world of larger scope,
What is here faithfully begun
Will be completed, not undone." U. A. G., '02

EMILIA.

IN the play "Othello," Shakespeare has given us a set of characters that, despite the fact that they are so widely different, are real flesh and blood creations. He has them portrayed so vividly that we cannot but see their seeming equals in our every-day life. He sets forth the virtue of Emilia to be such as we often find worn loosely, but not thrown off; easy to commit small crimes but quickened and alarmed at gross acts and atrocious villainies.

In introducing Emilia he has her accused by Iago, her husband, of tongue-lashing and chiding him. To this she replies,—"You have little cause to say so." This gives us a hint that she is an ordinary mortal character that frequently has tried to correct the evil disposition of her wayward husband and when we find her stooping to sin by taking the handkerchief, we cannot help but note what a loyal love she bears toward that husband, even stooping to steal to "Please his fantasies" Throughout the play we constantly find her the weak, obedient servant of her husband; not counting a small theft, a little white lie much of a sin when "T'was for her Iago."

Emilia's idea of man was a low and poor one; thinking that all men were more or less jealous, that all are wont to tire of their wives, and that all were loose in their morals and on a plane with Iago. How can we explain this narrow mindedness? Simply by remembering that she was a real flesh and blood entity controlled and dominated by her husband, who must naturally imbibe and assimilate some of his narrow, unchaste views of life, and also, be very much influenced by his acts.

When Emilia says, "I'll be hanged if some eternal villain, some busy and insinuating rogue, some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office, have not devised this slander; I'll be hanged else," she shows an acquaintance with such acts and machinations as Iago is constantly performing, yet her insight is not sufficient to reveal to her the true culprit. She is only capable of guessing at the object such a rogue might have in view and can only conceive of jealousy as the offspring of slander and external happenings.

Her decree, when she says, "A halter pardon him! Hell gnaw his bones!" only shows how weak and incapable she is of entertaining such lofty thoughts and purposes as Desdemona when she in turn says, "If any such there be, heaven pardon him!"

Emilia is only the chisel with which Shakespeare shapes the sublime purity and loftiest motives of a Desdemonia and contrasts and holds them up to us in their seeming perfectness. If Desdemona was not contrasted thus with Emilia, her beautiful attributes and characteristics would not be fully noted, her virtues fully recognized; but when we find her and Emilia side by side in the regular progress of events, they appear,—Desdemona as a lilly, white, stately and pure; Emilia as a flower of the highway, tainted with dust and easily moved by every wind.

In Emilia, Shakespeare has acquainted us with many of our world associates; those whose moral lives are loose and unguarded; who do not recognize a sin or fault until it rises like a mountain and confronts them, who think that every tendency of nature is for the better and who would not stoop to a gross deed but yet count not a small fault a sin; and who, when they see the error of their ways, are ready to do all to mitigate the evil and to right the wrong done. In conclusion, Emilia is a character we should refrain from modeling after, for in this play we have her little deeds the means by which the malignity of an Iago has accomplished much.

Ed. H. Diehl, '03.

SHAKESPEARE'S IDEAL WOMANHOOD.

IN the study of Shakespeare we are led to say that he has not in in any of his tragedies or comedies paid a direct tribute, good or otherwise, to womanhood, yet there are some of his women who do not in some feature of their character offer lasting praise to their sex. There is always one virtue, which at least overmasters the faults, and it usually makes us respect, if not love, the personage.

Most writer's have formed their standard of womanhood and

they all equally as well seek to preserve it, to the utmost in all of their works, but Shakespeare seems to have no ideal; among all his female characters, that he has so ably presented to us, so vastly different in environment, character, and race, yet so completely distinct, one from the other that we have no preference.

He places his women before us with such artistic style, and delicate touches, and with such a blending of faults and virtues, and in short, they are so altogether real that one would suppose nature to be the only source from which he drew his lifelike pictures, and yet he took but little material from his environments. His characters are creations of his own imagination. Although we believe he was influenced by the early training of his mother, it is evident that he has somewhere grown familiar with the noblest parts of womanhood, and where could he have gained such a knowledge, save from his own dear mother. Indeed many of his women seem to give direct evidence of this influence; for nowhere in all literature, both ancient, and modern can we find more beautiful examples of motherhood than in Shakespeare.

Take, if you will, the character of Hermione. The only sustaining force of her life is the great love for her daughter Perdita, and it is only this which incites her to defend herself against the unjust charges of Leontes. After the loss of his regard there is nothing left to live for, save her daughter. Leontes unjustly suspects her when she is only trying to fulfill his wishes. After the trial scene she never attempts to approach the king. It is only after sixteen long years of banishment when she sees that her husband is subdued and repenitent, that she is willing to attempt a reconciliation. It is then with a weary troubled mind that she implores the blessings of the gods upon her daughter's head.

One of the darkest pictures that Shakespeare has presented to us with the sad scenes of a wasted life is that of Lady Macbeth —although she is not in any way whatsoever disloyal to her husband; indeed it is her intense love for him which darkens both their lives, and destroys their real happiness. She is full of ambition for him, leading him on from one crime to another, in-

stead of proving to him a comfort. Then we find him gently drifting with the tide of human affairs, and in the course of a weary and forsaken path, we note the fragments of a once stately and lovable husband. But to her, punishment is the loss of a husband's love. The severity of which we can only understand when we reflect upon the depth of her immense love. The beautiful and enobling effect of true wifehood, Shakespeare places before us in a large number of characters, of which Portia and Hermione are among the best examples. The helpfulness of Portia, who saves her husband from dishonor and his friend from a cruel death is invigorating, well-sustained and attractive; whereas Hermione presents to our mind the sad and dark picture of noble wronged wifehood.

In looking at the character of Cordelia we behold one, whom we can truly call beautiful. Her love for her father, in its strength, tenderness, and unselfishness, is more like the tender love of a mother for her child than filial affection. The respect with which she treats her poor old father has won for her a place among the bright stars of Shakespearian literature.

Ophelia, as far as her obedience goes, is a model daughter. But that very obedience blights her cherished hopes, and destroys her happiness. We can truly say while she was faithful to her father, and ignoring the promptings of her own heart, she was making a mistake which darkens her whole life, and blasted all the fond desires of an anticipated future. Yet we can scarcely censure her for the obedience which she deemed right.

How often we like Ophelia blight our own lives because we do the things which are for our discomfort, rather than those which tend to elevate, and lead us on from mere fancy to a nobler and more perfect sphere of life. But success and happiness will crown our frail efforts, if we but follow Shakespeare's maxim:—

"To thine owu self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

HENRY.

OTHELLO.

WE find in the Moor a valiant, prudent and capable man whose nobleness of character won the respect and love of the beautiful Desdemona. A man whose life and happiness was wrecked by the plottings of a pretended friend. We do not censure Othello for being made a dupe, but rather admire him. The villain Iago is so subtle and devilish in his craft of deceiving that we think Othello deserves credit for being fooled by him. A man of an open, frank disposition who can himself be trusted is very apt to trust others, while a crafty cunning man who makes it his business to deceive is most certain to suspect others to be like himself and watches them accordingly.

We look upon Othello as a martyr to the circumstances in which he was placed, and as one who suffered because of his true manly qualities and not because he lacked them. As one of a frank, open disposition can be imposed upon by one versed in the art of villainy and having a fair understanding of human nature. From the very first we have known Iago as a villain. Othello knew him as honest Iago, loved and trusted him as such and walked into the trap prepared for him as men have since who have failed to see the villain in a trusted friend. From the account given in the play, we would not accuse Othello of jealousy. Iago in speaking of jealousy says: "It is a monster that doth make the meat it feeds on," and Amelia gives about the same definition when she speaks to Desdemona. "But jealous souls will not be answered so, they are not ever jealous for the cause but jealous for there jealous." Jealousy is a passion that is self-nurtured and finds its food in the whimsical workings of an over-wrought imagination. Othello had cause for his belief, his trusted friend whom he had known for years, honest Iago proved to him his wife's perfidy and to Othello it was a fact beyond dispute, so that in order to form a correct judgment of Othello and his motives we must think of Desdemona as being guilty, and of his having all evidence of her guilt.

Othello loves Desdemona with a great love but he loves honor more and in the killing it is not jealousy but honor that prompts

him to the deed. As a military man he is accustomed to death and to dealing with death so that he does not question his right to deal with Desdemona's crime as to pass judgment upon it. He is altogether different from the impulsive Romeo. Othello thinks reasons weighs every act and proceeds without revenge to do his duty though he dreads it. Speaking of her crime he says, "It is the cause, it is the cause, O my soul,—let me not name it to you, you chaste stars, It is the cause." And in his mind he can find no punishment but death as he answers to himself. Yet she must die, else she will betray more men and he takes her life not in anger nor hate but because justice and duty demanded it of him.

And after the villainy of Iago is made known to him and he understands the great wrong done. He does not seek to justify himself nor offer excuse; only says "for nought I did in hate, but all in honor."

SANDY.

INDIVIDUAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"SINCE man's first disobedience, and the fruit of the forbidden tree, whose mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe," he has been under the ban of sin. God has, however, in his allwise providence given us a free will by the proper exercise of which we are able to loose ourselves, to a great degree, from the shackles of sin and degradation. Strength of character consists in the decision and firmness of the governing purpose, and to be perfect, this should be so strong in the right that all desultory impulses should be resisted. This state of perfection it is impossible to attain in this life, but individual self-government is conducive to the highest excellence in character.

This self-government and excellence of character cannot be attained in a day. As it takes years of care and watchfulness on the part of a parent to rear a child in the right manner, so it requires years, or in reality an entire lifetime of self-denial and watchfulness to conquer self and selfish desires, and become the

governor of the house in which we live. This excellence of character is dependent upon education and virtue. Now in youth is the time to lay the foundation.

If we look at the history of the world and study the character of the men who have been leaders in the church and state and who have done the most for the human race, we find that they were men who cultivated from youth the habit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty. They were men of strong convictions and men who were the possessors of almost invincible will. to carry out their designs and purposes. We need but look at the father of Protestantism, Martin Luther, or at "The Grand Old man of England," Gladstone, for example of individual government and strength of character. It was Martin Luther's strong convictions of duty and his determination to perform that called forth those famous words when summoned to the Diet at Worms, "I would go though there were as many devils there as there are tiles on the roofs of the houses." It was Gladstone's determination and uniform decision of character that kept him continually pleading the cause of Ireland. What two grander characters of self-government can be found on the pages of history? You may mention Napoleon or Alexander the Great, as examples of men of strong character. True, they were men of great determination and men who acted independent of what others thought, but they exercised their wills in the wrong direction. They allowed ambition and avarice to become the ruling principle in their lives. Their only thought was self aggrandizement, no matter how attained or what sacrifices it caused their fellow men to make. But what did they do to raise the world to a higher state of civilization? What to win the love and gratitude of their race? Now all that is heard of them besides what perhaps is seen on their monuments, is that they were great generals and men of tremendous determination. Not so with Luther. Not so with Gladstone. Their lives have left a stamp on the history of the world, the vastness of which, eternity alone can reveal.

We hear a great deat of talk in these days of corruption in

politics. True, it at times appears as though no honorable men enter politics, but whose fault is it that this corruption exists to so great an extent? Is it not the voter himself who is to blame? He allows himself to be led by the flattering speeches of the fawning politician instead of thinking for himself. Men in these days must think for themselves and act for themselves. What we need to-day is "Men, high minded men."

V. E. F., '06.

NATIONAL UNITY.

AT different periods in the history of our country events have transpired which for a time have marred the peace and tranquility of our land. Wars have been fought both at home and abroad and their influence has been felt for many years after. Not very long ago a great calamity overtook our country. The head of a mighty people was struck down by the cowardly hand of an assassin. The whole country felt the blow and realized the irreparable loss which it had sustained. There was no part of the United States in which the death of our President was not mourned; he was equally loved by North and South, those factors who had about forty years ago been most deadly enemies and who had tried to cut in twain this mighty land. But all this is over. The United States of today is one great unit, held together by mutual bonds of love and affection, which every section has manifested.

In looking over the pages of history, we find that the most primitive peoples at first did not have a central government, but were divided up into different bands and tribes, which were continually fighting with one another; but as civilization began to progress these tribes united and in some cases formed towns and cities in order to be better able to protect themselves, knowing that by working together they would be much more secure from the attacks of other tribes. Gradually more tribes were added and, as a result, nations grew and with them power and influence became greater. These tribes, being separate, were not able to accomplish very much. Not until they were united did the power and influence, which they could exert, manifest itself. A

nation in order to attain it's greatest success must be united. Every part must work in harmony with one another, with the sole object of promoting the best interests and prosperity of the whole nation.

During the Revolutionary War, the thirteen colonies united to fight for a common cause. But, for many years after their independence was declared, the absorbing question was, whether they should remain united or whether each state should be independent. This was the policy of the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, one fighting for the continued union of states, the other for separation. This great question had it's culmination in the Civil War, when the question of "National Unity" was forever decided. Although the influence of this conflict lasted for many years and it took a long time for the wound to heal, yet today the country is all the more strong as a result of it. The North and South act as one and work hand in hand in all civil affairs. In the Spanish War, they fought side by side and the Southerner showed himself not to be behind his Northern brother in valor.

No more does sectionalism have a place in our country. It has been driven from our shores. The American people have become too intelligent and too broad minded to harbor any feelings of this kind. Whenever anything happens in any part of the country which is detrimental to that section, the cry is heard from all parts to suppress it. How could such a feeling as sectionalism now occupy us, when we have a President who can be claimed by all sections? Because, being the son of a Northern farmer and a Southern mother, he is a child of both sections, while the West maintains that many of his best qualities belong to its clear skies and broad prairies.

National Unity has at last in the true sense of the word been realized. When the assassination of President McKinley was announced, a whole nation was thrown into a state of great excitement and commotion, and the nation as a whole cried out for vengeance. There was no section of this broad land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific which was not aroused. And because of

this great tie which binds all parts together was it that, although his death was a loss which will only be realized as time goes on, this nation was not affected in her triumphant march of progress. Other men are ready to take the places of those who die and with the greatness which this nation has attained, the loss of one man cannot seriously affect it's welfare. The greatness of this nation has not been attained in a day, it's rise has not been sensational, but it has been a gradual growth, and as such it is now all the more strong.

George William Curtis has said: "The Union of colonies to secure liberty foretold the Union of states to maintain it; and wherever we stand on Revolutionary fields or inhale the sweetness of Revolutionary memories, we tread the ground and breathe the air of invincible National Union." In many places in our country we can find monuments erected to perpetuate the memories of those who have fallen for their country. Even today there are monuments being erected in different parts of our country and they are being applauded by all the people. It shows that the nation is now intact, that any matter which is done for the glory of any of her heroes, whether from the North or South, East or West, will be heartily sanctioned by all.

One of the best examples that can be given to illustrate the Unity of the United States is the tour which President McKinley made through the South and West. He was everywhere met by great throngs of people, irrespective of party, who in every possible way showed the great love which they bore to their Chief-Executive. And even after his assassination, when the funeral train was on it's way to Washington, they again showed their love in thronging the places all along the line to get a last glimpse of anything which would call to mind the untimely end of their martyred President.

But this was not always so. Our government was thus united only after years of hard work and the loss of many lives. But this Union of States can safely be said to be the cause of our country's greatness. It is this and nothing else, which has caused this country to be feared by others and be considered a

dangerous rival. The United States during the last century has made wonderful advances in all branches, which have placed her upon the highest pinnacle of fame, and, being yet in her infancy, the future alone can tell what power and influence she may yet exert. She is only on the threshold of her advancement, on the stepping stone of what will follow; but whatever questions may arise or complications present themselves, it will be found that the United States is one great whole, with one great, common, interest at stake. SIGMUND WEIS, '03.

THE RIVER.

UP on the side of a lofty mountain, concealed among the rocks, overshadowed by fern and bushes, a tiny spring of sparkling water bubbles forth. It is so small a hunter chancing by, would scarcely see it, ere it again hides itself beneath some sheltering rocks soon to emerge again a little farther down the mountain side.

Its beginnings are frivolous. Here it dives underneath a rock, now dashes over another, here it waters the roots of some sheltering plants; there it forms a little pool, where the gentle fawn may quench its thirst; again it ripples through the stones, making melody where none may ever come to hear it.

Thus onward it flows, turned hither and thither, now hastening, now pausing as it goes rejoicing down the mountain side.

Other rills soon join it. Its childhood has begun. It becomes larger, flows faster, ripples and dashes more loudly over rocks and roots. Now its flight becomes headlong. Here it deepens its bed in the sand and clay, there it dashes over a precipice, forming a pool below, where trout play in its ever changing shadows; here again it slowly undermines a mighty tree, dashing against rocks and banks as if impatient at its restraints.

At length, swelled by many other streams and springs, impetuously, like a youth, it goes rushing swirling down the mountain side, carrying with it a large load of sand and stones which it has torn from its rocky bed.

Then, as it nears the valley, it slackens its mad career, though still uncertain in its course and with many an unexpected

turn it goes on, now dropping the pebbles, which impede its progress into the sullen pools.

Then, swelled by other larger streams, now large and strong, winding along the base of this mountain, turning round the foot of yonder hill, it reaches the gently sloping plain.

Now it has grown wide and deep; majestically it moves along, not with a rush and a roar, but yet with an irresistable power it wends its way, through the fertile plain, past broad fields and beautiful cities. On its banks is heard the hum of busy mills; on its bosom is carried the commerce of busy cities.

Still slower now it flows along, yet wider, and deeper it becomes as it nears its end.

Here larger ships may spread their sails; larger cities stand on its banks. At last in its old age it becomes slow and sluggish and finally is lost in the vast abyss of the ocean, there to help carry its commerce, to cool and freshen its waters, to be caught up again and brought back to land as rain, forever making its ceaseless rounds of service to the human race.

What a picture of a human life do we have in a river.

A man's life in infancy like the beginning of the river, is insignificant and frivolous, yet cheering all with whom it meets. His childhood is playful brightening, with its pleasant smiles, all its surroundings.

His youth, like the stream in the foothills, impetuous, restless, fretful in its course. Strong, and conscious of his power yet frequently expending it in wrong or fruitless pursuits.

Like the stream entering the valley, is the youth quitting his retirement to meet the world and fight its battles. His powers well in hand, less easily influenced by obstructions in its way, more reserved yet of vastly greater usefulness.

As life goes on, like the stream, whose course widens, his views broaden, his influence spreads his usefulnes increases; till at last grave and stately in his age, he enters the vast beyond, his work apparently done, yet leaving behind an influence that shall continue his work until the end of time.

Insignificant in its beginnings, yet limitless in its influences is the Stream of Life.

F. H. S. '03.

AUTUMN.

QUIETLY, irresistably yet surely Time moves on with untiring tread. Upon every rock we see the prints of his fingers, upon every flower we see the blush from his smile. The quiet, lazy streams pause and murmur, the trees break forth into gentle rustlings, and Time serene and stately moves on toward the autumn.

Here he pauses and with majestic dignity raises the season's veil, and lo, in panoramic view lies the earth decked with the unlabored fruitage of Time's beneficent reign. Upon yon sloping hill a thousand printed trees turn their bounty to the sun's mellowing rays. The blushing bloom of the peach grows richer with the breath of every whispering zephyr. The golden Pipin swells with the increase of the season's fatness, while from yon hanging vine the clustered fruits of Israelitish lore rival each other in the bounty of their richness. Here on this mountain side, the huckle-berry purples its luscious fruit, here the tea-berry ripens, and the autumn flowers lift their petaled lips for the sunlight's morning kiss.

But in this rolling field other traces of Autumn can be seen. Short weeks ago the dancing grain was fondled by the passing winds, and reflected the golden sunlight from its drooping heads. Now the field stands stripped of its wealth, and the chilling winds, the first heralds of winter, whistle through the naked stubble. Yon field of clover has twice bloomed and nodded in the sunlight, but now looks brown and sullen, a pasture for cattle and a shelter for sheep. But if the fields have doffed all gay attire, the barn and granary are full to the brim. Each bin groans beneath the weight of the season's fullness, and the mows and farm yard loudly proclaim of plenty. The corn, no longer green, has grown and the autumn's golden brown is stamped upon each rustling blade. The pumpkin and the squash are bursting in fatness, while the merry whistle of the plough-boy proclaims a conscience clear and a happy heart.

But look, far up yon mountain's side the forest signals to us

below of the approaching cold. Here the sign is red, and there 'tis brown, here a doubting yellow, there is a faltering green, yet all tell us unmistakably that the autumn's chilling winds are *laying staying* fingers on the summer's tender growth. Even here the drooping willow has cast its garb of pointed leaves, and along the ancient fences the raspberry has long stood unadorned.

Autumn turns our minds to the serious side of life, and reveals to us so much of reality. Spring with her bursting buds and springing flowers is to us a promise of fruit to come, and we rejoice in her. Summer gives token of fruit and we hope for the harvest, but autumn surpasses all by giving to us, not an earnest of fruit, but the fruit itself. It is the day of rewards. We plant and water t'ward the day of maturity, and the increase is ours when the shadows lengthen early, and the wind begins to whistle in the meadow. Then in the reality of our possessions can we rejoice because we have reaped what we have sown, and it has proven our labors not to have been in vain.

Autumn with her fruitage blest,
Sweetest is to man and best,
Of the seasons of the year,
For his labor's fruit is here. F.

THE ATMOSPHERE A MAN CARRIES WITH HIM.

ALL the forces of nature produce an influence after their kind. The sun sends forth light; coal gives heat; water quenches thirst; the earth yields her increase; flowers fill the air with most delicate perfume; the birds cheer and comfort us with their songs.

Man also creates an atmosphere. He is constantly throwing off an influence for good or for evil. There are men whom it is a pleasure to meet, and while in their presence no thoughts of sadness originate. There is something in their eye in the expression of their face that makes us love them. While on the other hand there are those whom you dread to meet, and in

whose presence you always feel uncomfortable. There seems to be nothing about them that is attractive or lovely. All this is due to the atmosphere that surrounds them.

Just as a man thinks so will he be. It is not what he thinks when in society, but what he thinks when he is alone that reveals his true character. "If there is sunshine, he shines; if darkness, he shades; if his heart glows with love, he warms; if frozen with selfishness, he chills; if corrupt, he poisons; if pure, he cleanses."

We watched with wonder and amazement the magnificent electrical display at the Buffalo Exposition. How it seemed almost to turn night into day! Indeed, a wonderful thing to behold! But it is not half so wonderful as the beams that surround a pure and noble hearted man, sparkling and gleaming with ten thousand effects.

Goldsmith says in the "Deserted Village" of the minister that those who came to scoff remained to pray. No greater inscription can be written on a man's tomb than this "His presence made bad men good."

We should carry an atmosphere of cheerfulness about us. No one should ever reach that state in which he cannot enjoy innocent fun and amusement. That man who is always looking on the dark side of life and who thinks the world is getting worse is of all men most miserable. We see the world just as we are, if we are progressing in culture and refinement, we think the same of others; if we are not no matter how hard we try to make it appear so, we think all men are evil.

Some one has said, "A laugh is worth a thousand groans." A person who is always cheerful is as a messenger from heaven among his fellowmen. No matter how homely a person may be, as the world calls homeliness, yet if he is of a cheerful disposition, possessed with a kind and loving heart, a sweet voice and pure thoughts, he is most handsome.

Did you ever try to find the value of a smile? or a kind word? And yet how easy it is to smile. Everyone can speak kind words. How soon the kiss of a mother eases the pain of a child! Think

of the impressions our words have on those with whom we come in contact in our daily life. You tell a man that he looks pale and you can convince him that he is not well, no matter if he never was in better health in his life. But if you know he is sick you can produce as great an effect if you tell him he looks healthier than he did last week.

Each man is surrounded by his own peculiar atmosphere; the man who smokes, the man who swears, the man of thought. They may vary, yet each carries a distinct atmosphere with him at all times and in all places.

Why do men fear and tremble when they come into the presence of a great and illustrious person? It is on account of the atmosphere that surrounds them. If a sinner could get into heaven he would not enjoy himself, because it would not be the right kind of atmosphere. If a young man once associates with low and degrading society, he will never feel right in the presence of persons of honor and culture.

Make your atmosphere pure. Others breathe it. If pure it will bless them, if impure curse them. St. Paul said "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

THOS. B. UBER, '06.

FOOTBALL SUGGESTIONS.

TO those who contemplate playing the game of Football, I would suggest that they study the rules, learn every play, and understand it thoroughly. Many a game has been won and lost by teams who are poor interpreters of the rules, which are absolutely essential for team work. Successful teams work as units, not as individuals.

Football develops muscle as well as brain. It develops every muscle in the body and is the best exercise and grandest game for the making of the physically weak man strong. But this cannot be compared to the brain and character training it gives to the individual.

To play football we must obey rules; every member of the team must train, must practice, must endure hardships, must keep his temper, must obey Coaches and Captain, and by doing this, the game will be successfully played.

Football develops interest and "stick-to-it-ivness." It is hard for a man to train consciously and practice regularly, but it is necessary, if he wishes to hold his position on the eleven.

Football embodies self discovery, teaches one to do and act at once, proves to a man what he is, and his conscience tells him if he is a coward or not.

Many a game has been lost by a man losing his nerve, although he be strong and willing, and "does wonders" in practice, yet when the hour of trial comes he finds his nerve too weak, and goes down before his inferior opponent; but by constant work he is able to overcome this great obstacle, and builds for himself a "nerve" that will not be shaken by mere idle fancy.

A man who cannot control his temper should not play football. By this I do not mean that he should allow himself to be imposed upon by an opponent. One should stand for the right at all times, and we should not take a mean advantage of anyone. *Clean football should be played by every lover of the game.* A man is not supposed to stand and allow himself to be "slugged." Report it to the Captain, and he in turn to the officials. True, the referee and umpire cannot see everything, and if you are continually imposed upon, resent it, but remember, be true to yourself, *your team and college.*

Football is growing more popular every year. It may be asked why. For the simple reason that it is a College game and rowdyism is rapidly being done away with.

In conclusion, a few words in regard to Susquehanna's last season. Every man on the "Varsity" and "scrub" labored hard for success, and to some extent obtained it, but we lacked knowledge of the game, and team work. Let us profit by past mistakes, and study the rules, learn the rudiments of the game, so as to be able to play as a team. And if we do this, with the ma-

terial we have on hand, I predict a successful season for Susquehanna in 1903.

To all students I would say, "Play football, not only for the development of your mind and body, but for the honor of your Alma Mater." E. R. WINGARD.

Societies.

CLIONIAN.

THE advantages of an academic course in comparison with a business course were discussed in debate at the last session. The gist of the argument in favor of the business college was that it prepares a man for a definite work in a very short time. In favor of the academic course it was emphasized that the mental discipline obtained by the years of earnest study required for this course is a foundation essential in whatever occupation or profession one may choose his life's work.

An encouraging feature of our work during the past month was the excellent attendance. To members it is necessary to say nothing on this point—their presence is expected. To friends and strangers we again say "Welcome to all."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Allenbach; Secretary, Miss Weller; Critic, Sheese; Assistant Critic, Frank; Editor, Sunday; Assistant Editor, Kiefer; Factotum, Lambert.

The following new members have been received: Miss Bertha Reed, Miss Mellie Reed, Miss Jessie Snyder, Miss Robison and Miss Ada Snyder. Clio is glad to welcome these young ladies to her ranks. W. H. K. '05.

Y. M. C. A.

THE week of Prayer, Nov. 9 to 15, was observed in the Y. M. C. A. of our institution. We are particularly very glad to know that the boys took such an interest in the work. We feel

sure in saying that this has been one of the most successful weeks of Prayer ever observed in our institution. We sincerely hope that it has been merely the first step towards the great round of success, towards which we are all striving to become masters.

We as a Y. M. C. A feel very grateful to the following men for their instructive addresses during the week of Prayer.

The first meeting was held on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Mr. Geo. B. Reimensnyder, of Sunbury, Pa., addressed the association. He selected as his topic, "Prayer, and its results."

Tuesday evening, Rev. Sidney Kohler, of New Berlin, Pa., spoke upon; "The Blessed Results, and Fruits of Christian Living." On Wednesday evening, Dr. Yutzy, addressed the young men. He chose as his topic for discussion, "The Failures of Life, Their Reason, and How to Overcome Them."

Thursday evening, Prof. Houtz selected as his topic, "Son, give me thine heart." This was the devotional evening of the whole week. This was conducted by Mr. Fischer, who gave all the men an opportunity to reject the error of their way, and come and serve the true and living God. He stated that eternal life was only a matter between them and their God.

The final meeting of the series was held Friday evening, led by Prof. Wallize. He chose as his topic "Consistency." He gave us a few very interesting thoughts, concerning those who were inconsistent, and finally drifted out upon the tide of life as wrecks of humanity. Let us then take heed to the advice given by the Prophet. "Be not wise in thine own eyes; fear the Lord, and depart from evil." Prov. 3:7.

Y. W. C. A.

THE WAY OF PEACE.

"And the way of peace have they not known."

PEACE came to the earth, beautiful, pure, white-winged, bearing in her hand an invisible scepter. The glory of the winter sunset was at her back and the brightness of the celestial

day shown from her countenance. In the path, trodden by her airy sandals, from her footprints in the damp mold sprang the blood-red rose, the fragile circus, the shy, purple violet and the lily pure and spotless. Her mantle was not gorgeous. It was but the tint of the twilight sky, subdued yet not sombre.

Her eyes were not eager, not desirous, not passionate. The gaze, calm and subdued yet powerful, which came from them, told of many hard-fought battles, of many temptations, direful and alluring overcome, of many victories over Self and the Devil.

She paused on the summit of a lofty peak, and, balancing herself on her wings, floated down to the crowded street of a city.

Soul after soul passed her, bare and naked, hatching out evil thoughts, conjuring up evil spirits, seeking self-aggrandizement and the ruin of others. She saw the flowers, which sprang from her path, sicken and die in the mad rush of the ignorant throng, trampled on and laid low in the dust. In this atmosphere of immortality and greed and selfishness, her wings lost their buoyancy and clave to her body. She grew sick and faint and came near to losing her way. She saw her dwelling was not there.

She traveled on and on and finally paused in the darkness of midnight before an imposing mansion of white marble, brilliantly illumined and dazzling in its splendor. Swiftly mounting the chiseled steps with her wings outspread and palpitating with eagerness, she entered the inviting place. She paused in a large open room, ornamented with natural and artificial beauty until it seemed a fairy palace.

Taking her stand in the shade of a beautiful palm she watched the passing of the souls.

Mad, merry music came from a hidden source and, as the souls of men in all their bareness and nudity swept by her with the outward semblance of gayety and happiness, she saw the fostering rottenness and vile uncleanness hid from the eye of the world. Vice and murder stalked by unashamed, drunkenness and debauchery, emptiness and filthiness glided by seemingly honored and ennobled.

In an alcove, shaded by a bewildering tropical confusion, a

lone soul, full of sorrow and pain and bitterness, sat solitary trying to temporarily overcome its sadness and bitter melancholy. Peace approached and the fragrance of the flowers in her path filled the place with sweetness. But the soul, momentarily in a vision seeing this visitor, cast the sight from her and spurned the blossoms in her path, for the vision of the soul was blurred and distorted by its own imperfections, making the perfect, beautiful Peace, seem all that is undesirable.

Again Peace passed on. She left the palace of white marble with its restless, frivolous, heart-sick throng and wandered over the earth.

In the heart of a lonely widow bereft of all that makes life worth the living, in the breast of a small crippled human bird, fettered to braces and easy chairs, in the dwellings of the lowly and of the pure in heart the "Way of Peace" was not spurned and the roses and crocuses, the violets and the lilies made glad many a heart.

In the Courts of the Almighty, she took up her abode. There only she abides and only those who enter therein can taste of the joy she bestows. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness" and there her constant call re-echoes, "My son, my daughter, give me thine heart and let thine eyes observe my ways."

Peace, perfect peace, in this dark world of sin;
The blood of Jesus whispers peace within.

Peace, perfect peace, by thronging duties pressed;
To do the will of Jesus, this is rest.

Peace, perfect peace, with sorrows surging round;
On Jesus' bosom nought but calm is found.

Peace, perfect peace, our fortune all unknown;
Jesus we know, and He is on the throne.

C. R. E.

PHILOMATRIAN.

AT the last regular meeting of the Philomatrian Society held Dec. 2nd, a prize of $10.00 was established for the best Literary production offered for publication in the Susquehanna be-

fore April 1st, 1903. The prize will be awarded at Commencement and it is hoped that a great many articles will be submitted for publication. The following rules shall govern the competition.

"A prize of $10.00 will be awarded next Commencement to that undergraduate of the college department of Susquehanna University who shall contribute the best Literary production for publication in the Susquehanna by April 1st, 1903. The production may be either poetry or prose, but shall be of a distinctly literary character, and shall not exceed 1500 words. It shall be awarded by a committee of three competent judges, upon the highest average excellence in: (1) subject matter; (2) originality; (3) style. The contributor shall indicate to the editor that his production is a competitive article, and the same shall become the property of the publishing association."

The society has also appointed committees to arrange for the inter-collegiate debate which will be held at Huntingdon this year. It is hoped that we may be able to send thither the strongest team possible and that as many as possible of the student body shall arrange to go and encourage the debaters. The society is also going to make an effort to secure a college song.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA.

BRO. BENFER, '05, at the close of the football season, was elected Captain of the team for 1903. Bro. Benfer is an earnest and heady quarterback and we know will be a very competent Captain.

Bro. Young, '01, '04, spent his Thanksgiving vacation attending Mifflin County Teachers' Institute.

Bros. Houtz, Hoch, Frontz, and Minich ate their turkeys under their respective parental roofs.

Bro. Whitmoyer, '04, was unanimously chosen as manager of the Football team of 1903.

Mr. M. V. Minich was initiated several weeks ago, and has found himself at home with us.

On Thanksgiving the Brothers not out of town had a social time with light refreshments. Everyone having a very pleasant evening.

Bro. Shambaugh, '02, was visiting among friends on Nov. 22.

Bro. Wingard, '02, '05, umpired the Berwick—Bloomsburg game on Nov. 22.

Bros. Schoch and Shambaugh took in the Bucknell—Baltimore Medical game at Lewisburg on Nov. 22.

Bro. Young, '01, '04, preached for Prof. Carney, at Newville, on Dec. 7.

The rooms are the recipients of a subscription to the Saturday Evening Post as Xmas greeting from Bro. Hoover. We are very grateful to the Bro. for his gift.

Theological Notes.

IN the Theological department among those who spent Thanksgiving at home were G. W. Sheese, L. Brownmiller, W. L. Price, H. O. Reynolds, D. J. Snyder. G. W. Fritch enjoyed his vacation in Reading. L. R. Haus enjoyed a visit in Williamsport.

Several members of the School of Theology were preaching during the month and general progress and good work are reported.

L. P. Young filled the pulpits of the Presbyterian Church at Belleville, Pa., and Memorial Church at Harrisburg.

C. Lambert preached in Catawissa, Sunday, Dec. 7.

W. H. Derr preached an acceptable sermon in Emanuel's Lutheran Church, Williamsport, besides filling his regular charge.

On Nov. 25th, U. A. Guss was called home on account of the death of his mother. He is again with us and has the heartfelt sympathies of everybody.

Prof. Carney preaches every alternate Sunday at Millville, and besides preached to his own people in Belleville. He was instructor of Civil Government at the Teacher's Institutes of Mifflintown and Lewistown.

D. J. Snyder is well accepted in the Oak Grove charge, where he preaches every alternate Sunday.

G. Scheese preached in Watsontown, Dec. 7, filling the pulpit of Rev. Mullen.

Prof. T. C. Houtz accompanied J. A. Richter to his Lairdsville charge and assisted in the rededication of his church Dec. 7.

Dec. 7th, L. R. Haus preached his first sermon occupying the pulpit of Rev. Haas, of Selinsgrove.

Dec. 7th. L. P. Young occupied the pulpit at Millville for W. H. B. Carney who preached at Yeagertown.

Departments,

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

MOST of the students went home or visited friends during Thanksgiving vacation. Camerer, Roberts and Workman of our department were among those who remained at the institution.

It was evident to everyone at the recent annual election of the Athletic Association that about half of the students of the institution do not belong to that organization. It is often the case, that these persons who do not belong to the Association are the first to find fault with the management of Athletic affairs. Let them become members of the Association, and by their votes do away with the evils of which they complain. The dues of the Association, fifty cents a year, are insignificant when compared with the issues at stake. We would urge every student in our

department to show his interest in the welfare of the school, by joining the body which controls our Athletics.

Samuel E. Smith was the guest of William Rinehart, of Sunbury, at Thanksgiving time.

L. C. Kiefer spent Thanksgiving vacation with his brother in Danville.

We would call attention to the fact that gymnasium work is required of all students in our department during the winter term. Already measurements are being taken preparatory to the winter work. There are some who have a tendency to slight this opportunity for physical development. This should not be so as systematic exercise of the muscles will make a man stronger not only physically, but also morally and intellectually.

W. D. Brown visited M. V. Minnick at his home in York during Thanksgiving vacation.

It is reported that Paul Enders has taken Stock in Selinsgrove corporations.

Christmas time is approaching and with it the end of the fall term. Have we done our duty this term? Has there been a fixed purpose in all our endeavors? We can all see mistakes in the past. Let us take note of them and avoid making them in the future.

S. A. M.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SINCE the last writing, this department has been moved to the new business room in Seibert Hall. Since the change every one seems to show renewed interest in their work and as a whole are getting along well.

The mission of this department is a practical education, and its motto is "Thoroughness."

The business that one will engage in active life and its financial success or failure is largely determined by the educational preparation received.

One can hardly imagine a man or woman leading a life so aimless as to require no business knowledge. It has been proven

many times that there is no industry open to young men and women which offers the advantages that are offered by the thorough knowledge of business.

No matter what vocation in life one may pursue, a practical business training will always be worth many times its cost.

It is important that the students are under the instruction of a person who is especially fitted for imparting knowledge, and who manifests a deep interest in the students as well as in the work.

Such a one is Prof. Smith. The work of each student is under his constant supervision.

If the students co-operate with the efforts made by the teacher for their advancement, success is assured.

As this year is nearing its close, we hope that next term many new pupils may be enrolled.

Mr. Salkeld has left school since the football season has closed.

Mr. Brown reports a pleasant trip to York as the guest of Mr. Minnich.

Miss Arbogast, of Mifflintown, visited Misses Robison and Ellis over Sunday.

I. M. R.
F. M. E.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

TWO young ladies from Selinsgrove High School have seen fit to enroll their names with the *industrious Preps* of Susquehanna. These young ladies are Miss May Boyer and Miss Mary Burns, both of Selinsgrove.

This department is enjoying its usual prosperity. New accessions are still being made.

All report as having had just a "lovely" time during the short Thanksgiving vacation.

The "Dormites" greatly enjoyed a "Quiz Social," given by the Quartet at Seibert Hall, a few weeks ago.

Miss Rose Meyer accompanied by her friends, Misses Ellis and Robison enjoyed their Thanksgiving "turkey" with the former's uncle at Kantz.

Miss Edna App spent Thanksgiving with her grandfather at Lewisburg.

Misses Ada and Jean Snyder spent a few days in Northumberland, with friends, last week.

The Dormites were all "eingeschneit" on Monday except four, who had courage enough to face the storm and to plow through snowbanks.

Miss Mary Miller spent a few days in Philadelphia last week.

Two more weeks of weary plodding and then;

Farewell! O fairest ones, I have no song to give you,
No lark could pipe to skies so dull and gray,
Yet, ere we part, one lesson I can leave you
For every day.

Be good, sweet maids, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them all day long;
And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song

A. K. Y.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

THE music lovers of Susquehanna and Selinsgrove were given a rare treat Saturday night at the "First Artists Recital" given by Mrs. Anna Otten-Dubel, Miss Hildayard Hoffman and Miss Van Wagner.

Miss Fisher has again taken up the music course at Susquehanna.

Miss Anna Barbe, of Hughesville, a former music student was a Selinsgrove visitor some time ago.

The Seniors in music made their first appearance in cap and gown at the dedication of the new recital hall.

M. C. S.

Athletics.

OWING to some difficulties our football season closed Nov. 17th instead of Nov. 27.

Most of the games of this season were played away from home and consequently most of them were lost, yet in spite of discouraging facts the season has by no means been a failure, and our showing at many large colleges has been reasonably good.

Our team was very light—lighter than it has ever been—and not once during the season were they up against their own weight, but out-weighed on an average of from ten to forty pounds to the man.

Too, our boys met some of the strongest teams in the country. Our score with State was no more than it should have been under the circumstances. The same is true of Lafayette; and Harrisburg outweighed us greatly. The Indian game was a hard one because of the condition of the team, here the boys struggled against great odds again but held them to 24 to 0, the Indians only scoring once in the second half.

The last game was against Bloomsburg Normal in which we were out classed and, at the same time, our team failed to play the game that was expected of them.

The team worked faithfully all season and sometimes in the face of very unfavorable circumstances. No one was seriously hurt during the entire season, though a few received some severe bumps and several had their ankles twisted.

The manager did every thing in his power for the good of the team and for the best interests of the Institution. He as did the coach, helped in caring for hurt players when on trips and in every possible way showed that they had the interests of the team at heart.

At the close of the season the team came together and selected F. C. Benfer, captain for the year 1903. Benfer is a man, well acquainted with the game and in every way well fitted for the position to which he was chosen.

At the annual meeting of the Athletic Association, held on the 13th of Dec., the following were elected members of the Athletic Board: Alumni—Ira C. Schoch, Catherman; Faculty—Profs. Houtz, Birch, Wallize; Seminary—Lambert, Pearson; College—Daubenspeck, Gunderman, Hoch, Houtz; Preparatory—Davis.

The newly elected Board held their first meeting Dec. 4th and effected an organization by electing Daubenspeck President, Gunderman Secretary, and Pearson Treasurer. M. H. Fischer was chosen as Manager of the track team for the ensuing year. The lot of football managership has fallen to Clay Whitmoyer.

Local=Personal.

PROF. T. B. BIRCH has been very active in pulpit work, having preached at Bloomsburg, Nov. 16, at Northumberland, Nov. 23, and at Mifflinburg, Nov. 30.

Prof. Allison and family spent Thanksgiving at Milton.

The entertainment given by the musical and oratorical departments on Nov. 25, was attended by a large and appreciative audience.

Rev. Spangler, of Yeagertown, and Rev. McConnell, of Mifflinburg were visitors at the University on Nov. 25.

Most of the students ate the Thanksgiving turkey at home.

The brick-layers have begun their work on the new gymnasium. Judging from the plans, Susquehanna University will have one of the best and most modern gymnasiums in the State.

O. E. Sunday spent the Thanksgiving vacation with C. P. Swank at Elysburg, the latter's home.

A lecture course to be given next term under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. is being arranged. Efforts are being made to secure the best talent possible.

Miss Bessie Gearhart and Miss Mary Bohner, both of Sunbury, lately paid a visit to the former's cousin, E. M. Gearhart on Friday, Dec. 5.

Dean Woodruff spent the Thanksgiving vacation in visiting institutes of Mifflin, Snyder and Juniata counties, introducing the newly arranged Teachers' Course of Study.

Miss Minnie Gortner, of the Berwick High School visited her mother during the Thanksgiving season.

At high noon on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Rine, Beavertown, Pa., their daughter, Miss Suie M. Rine and Mr. Franklin Weiser, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married by her pastor, Rev. I. P. Zimmerman. The house was beautifully decorated, chrysanthemums forming the chief part of the decorations. Those present from the University were Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Warner and Miss Elizabeth Fischer, also Miss Bertha Meiser who played the wedding march.

C. R. Allenbach spent Thanksgiving day with friends in Shamokin.

A new course of instruction known as the Teachers' Course has lately been established in the University. This course, covering a period of four years, gives teachers the opportunity to make systematic progress in the studies and also permits them to spend the winter months in teaching. At the end of these years, persons having successfully completed this course are entitled to be examined in their work and to receive permanent certificates in the studies in which they are found proficient. This year the work of the course will begin Monday, April 16, 1903 and close July 29, 1903, allowing a vacation of June 15, 16 and 17, these being the days of the University commencement. C. W.

Alumni Notes.

'90–'00. Rev. A. E. Cooper, of Maple Hill, Pa., was a welcome visitor at the University several days last month. He reports steady progress in his church, and manifests a deep interest in his Alma Mater.

'89. We have read with much interest in the "Young Lutheran" of the successful work being accomplished by Rev. W. C. Dunlap in the Montoursville charge.

'97–'00. The St. Luke's church in Rebersburg charge, Rev. C. B. Harman, pastor, has been remodelled and rededicated. The pastor has proven himself a ceaseless laborer in the Master's service and greatly endeared himself in the hearts of his people.

'98 We were much pleased to learn of the successful work of Bruce Metzger, Esq., of Philadelphia. After graduating in the Law Department of U. of P., he located in Philadelphia, and enjoys a very lucrative practice.

'88–'91. Rev. D. E. McLain, for some years an honored member of the Board, continues to meet with success in his labors at Liberty, Pa. One of the most successful years in the history of the church has just closed.

'96–'99. Rev. H. C. Michael of Wilmerding, was honored by the Pittsburg Synod by being elected Secretary of that body.

'94–'99. Rev. Geo. O. Ritter has resigned as pastor at Chapman, Kansas, to accept a call to Walton, Ind.

'99. Rev. Mark L. Snyder, of Saddle River, New Jersey, was a recent visitor in town and at the Seminary. While here he delivered an inspiring address to the Theological students. We are pleased to welcome our friends and graduates at the University.

'77. Zion Lutheran church of Stouchburg, Pa., Rev. E. S. Brownmiller, D.D., pastor, has just recently celebrated its one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

'83. Rev. C. B. King, Bethel church, Allegheny, Pa., was elected President of the Pittsburg Synod at its last meeting.

'84. Rev. I. Krider has accepted a unanimous call to the charge at Hartleton, and has already begun his labors at that place.

'92. Rev. D. B. Lau, of Hellam, Pa., was given a surprise by the members of his congregation several weeks ago. They took possession of the parsonage and the many good things which they brought along for the pastor and family, surely indicate the friendly relations which exist between pastor and people.

'97. We sympathize with Rev. F. J. Matter, of Manorville, Pa., in his sad bereavement occasioned by the death of his aged father at Fisherville, Pa.

'63. Rev. S. W. Owen, D.D., the honored President of the Board of Directors of Susquehanna was unanimously elected President of the Maryland Synod at its recent meeting. Such an election has not been made by this body for many years.

'00. Most encouraging reports come to us of the successful work of Rev. J. F. Stabley at Jennerstown, Pa. His two years work at this place have been abundantly blessed.

'02. U. A. Guss, of the Seminary was called home recently on account of the death of his mother. We sympathize with our brother in this sad bereavement.

The "Ambler Gazette" of Flourtown, Pa., appeared in a recent issue with an excellent cut of Rev. J. E. Dietterich, the popular pastor of the Lutheran church at that place. It gave a very interesting sketch of his life, and the work accomplished during his fifteen years pastorate.

'02. J. E. Auchmuty has entered the Department of Chemistry at U. of P. in order to take a more extended course.

Exchanges.

THE Stylus of New Berry, S. C., is to be commended for a number of splendid productions as well as it's good arrangement.

"The Study of The Classics" is the subject of a well written article in The Muhlenberg.

The Porcupine contains a very amusing story entitled "Barbara Hinton by Proxy."

The Kodak of Everett, Wash., has made its appearance here for the first time this year.

An important article on "Influences Tending to Corrupt Our Language" appears in the Gettysburg Mercury.

For practice to the German students we advise them to read the H. M. Aerolith.

"The Cost of Reform" is the title of a good oration in the Washington Jeffersonian this month.

"The Greek Sense of Individuality" is the most interesting production of the Lesbian Herald.

The Idealist succeeding the Kee Mar Journal and put up in a quite different form, has made it's appearance here. It contains several very good productions

Both from an artistic point of view and literary merit, the Christmas number of the Delineator is a decided success. Clara E. Laughlin's article "Joy as a Responsibility" will do everyone good who reads it. And the story, "John of Disappointment" is excellent. It is an American Enoch Arden in prose.

The High School Voice contains mostly reports of classes and different organizations. A little more in the literary way would make an improvement.

The Perkiomenite might also be improved with several literary productions.

The football number of the Touchstone is well gotten up. It contains several very good articles all of which are on some phase of football.

We acknowledge the receipt of two new exchanges, namely, The Jayhawker of Kansas Agricultural College and The Monthly Maroon of the University of Chicago. Both of them are excellent journals. In literary productions the latter takes the lead this month. J. C. S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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C. O. FRANK, '03, Editor-in-Chief. E. M. GEARHART, '03, Bus. Mgr.
CLAY WHITMOYER, '05, Locals and Personals.
LEVI P. YOUNG, '01, '04, Alumni.
JOHN C. SHOWERS, '05; Exchange.
FRED. W. BERRY, '04, Mg. Editor. O. E. SUNDAY, '06, Asst. Bus. Mgr

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Editorial.

VACATION days are rapidly approaching. A few more days of worry and application and the second year of the twentieth century shall have closed its doors of privilege and opportunity to all. When the final tests of our school term have been encountered and the inventory of the year's work is made, how shall our accounts compare with the vast debit column of privilege granted to us at this year's beginning? Let each one consider his individual account honestly, carefully note each detail and after a candid survey of affairs, wisely take it's lessons to heart and with new will and determination prepare himself through a vacation well spent for the opportunities and duties of a new year. The Golden Age of our brief life's period is upon us. Now is the time action counts most in our lives. Every moment spent during these formative years is a vital part of the accumulative answer as to what our standing and place shall be when we enter into the strenuous Iron Age of service and con-

flict. The present is the time to make a future. It alone is ours. And if we lay claim to it by right of mastership, it can be nothing other than a never-failing wind ever wafting our life-craft through seas of usefulness and service to our most cherished goal.

Numerous inducemonts and encouragements are being given by Societies interested in the institution's welfare for the development of the literary talent of the college. A prize is offered for the best article of a literary character appearing in THE SUSQUEHANNA before April of the following year. Here is a grand opportunity for any undergraduate to try his literary ability. The effort put forth alone would fully repay all time spent *even if no prize* or honors were offered. Let everyone grasp the opportunity by competing for the prize, develope his latent powers and encourage the kind donors of these gifts. The Seniors also have a prize offered to the one of their number who writes the best historical essay on the American Revolution or some event or character connected with it. All should show their appreciation of this prize offered by the Selinsgrove Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution by heartily competing for this honor and gift.

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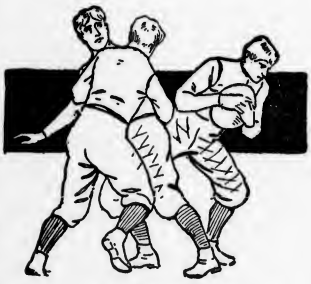
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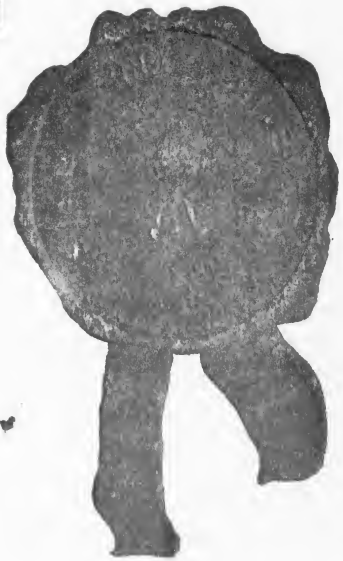
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FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1902.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, January, 1903.

OUR NATIONAL DESTINY.

EVERYTHING is created for a purpose. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. And after he had endowed it with life and created other living beings, he made man. Centuries have passed since first the light of life was beheld by mortal eyes, and yet today man is the same as ever.

Sorrow has been his companion since first he came into existence; trouble and care have been with him always. He comes into life dead in sin, he lives with an uphill fight continually before him, and dies doubting that he has had a mission. In his most primitive state of existence, he is subservient to no law but those of nature. As he advances, this is not enough; he must have laws governing himself; and a government is formed. And what is true of an individual is equally true of a nation.

Once there was a Rome. But she is no more. At one time Egypt and Greece could boast of existence, but this time is passed. Contempt and scorn accompany the words with which we speak of these powers. But are we right in doing this? Did not these people come into existence, fulfill their mission, and pass into oblivion as all people do? Have they left us no heritage by which they are to be remembered? Ah! To them do we owe more than we can e'er repay. As nations they are no more. But the spirit of learning and culture, that they infused into their barbarous conquerors, could have been surpassed by no gifts of silver or gold. Rome, for centuries secured behind the snow-capped Alps and her numberless legions, was at last deprived of her existence. And by whom? Not by cultured Greece or the Mohammedens. No, but by a people whom she called her slaves, and who were not worthy of becoming Roman citizens. And now, who among us is not

proud to number his ancestors among that heathen people, who, in face of overwhelming odds, and with inevitable death before them, broke down the barriers of tyranny and oppression, and liberated the long pent up spirit of freedom. The question now comes home to us; shall our fate follow in the heart-beats and footsteps of these nations, or shall our existence be everlasting?

The fifteenth century dawns with a new continent to occupy the pen of the historian. Superstition and ignorance now give way to reason and research. The eighteenth century finds this new people warring with their masters. The new world is pitted against the old. With numbers and money we are not blessed. But the darkness of the Middle Ages had not blinded our eyes, nor had the feudalism of ancient Europe made us slaves. It was liberty battling against oppression. But the god of battle favored the oppressed; and we were free. Free, yes, and this it is that distinguishes us from our contemporaries. Rome's rule was, to say the least, despotic. England's is monarchial. But ours is free. And where did the framer of our constitution get their model? Was it from any earthly power? No—it could not have been; for there n'er was one such. But there was another. Nineteen hundred years ago, in an humble manger, was born a king. One, who even the splendors of an Alexander or a Charlemague could not surpass; for they died, and with their death their vast domains were scattered to the four quarters of the heavens. This king died. But from his grave sprang an empire that has grown e'er since, and that will e'er continue enlarging, until this whole earth shall be a tabernacle doing him reverence; and tyranny shall quake with horror at his name. Freedom is the battle cry of his vast cohorts, and "Love thy brother as thyself" their motto. How like our own government! The very birthplace of our constitution was in the city of "Brotherly Love." And where could a better place have been found? Brotherly love the soil from which we sprang, and the equality of mankind the spirit of

our government. Where was there a nation that so nearly approached the ideal kingdom? Where are people that would sacrifice their all for the betterment of their fellow creatures? True it is that our hands are not free from the blood of our enemies, and the pathway to all achievements is strewn with the mangled bodies of mortal victims. But ours was righteous war. Not the war of avarice and greed, that has humbled the pride of so many proud monarchs. But to advance others and improve ourselves was it that the bugle called us to arms. Well can we remember that memorable twenty-sixth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, when all over our glorious union was flashed our declaration of war with Spain. Well do we remember the call for volunteers; and the ready, anxious responses. For centuries had Cuba been the scene of Spain's most repulsive cruelty and murder. And we, not being unmindful of our own struggle for freedom from oppression, and the aid rendered by France, we took the field, and today instead of bleeding Cuba, stands a nation free as we are and with a bright future before her. And was it for personal gain that we spent these millions of our money; and sacrificed much of our best blood? Were all the lives, lost in the island, lost in an unworthy cause? No, no! Directly we may gain nothing, but every people we help to a higher plane of civilization stands as a lasting memorial to our goodness and the principles of our government. Years may pass before we gain by this generous act, but in time the people of Cuba will point to us and say, "That is the nation that has made us what we are." Forty years ago we were involved in another conflict, more dangerous to us than any other. Here the equality of mankind was the battle cry of the North, and slavery the keynote of the South. Again the God of battle favored the oppressed, and by the emancipation proclamation the negro was forever declared free and put on an equal footing with the white man. But back a century and a quarter, we were again in arms. This time not to free another people but to free ourselves. Five generations had passed since

Plymouth had been settled, but adversity had not lessened the spirit of freedom that was so clearly manifest at Dunbar. And again, preferring hard liberty to the easy yoke of servial pomp, our worthy forefathers took the field. For seven years they fought. Thousands of lives were lost, and many of our own brave ancestors went to the grave without ever seeing our independence declared, but declared it was bound to be. And July fourth, seventeen and seventy-six, marks the birthday of universal freedom and the death of tyranny. Hannibal and Cæsar with their armies of millions had conquered and died. But it fell to this little empire of the wilderness, with its army of twenty thousand, to revolutionize the system of government of the earth. We conquered and were free. And every republic since founded can look to July the Fourth as its national birthday. Four different races, with our own armies, have we freed from the bonds of slavery. And with it all, our advance in other lines has not been checked. Ours is a record equaled or surpassed by none. But will we e'er be much? Yes. We came into existence, fighting tyranny and oppression; and as long as we continue, doing as we have done, our flag shall remain where she is, and America and liberty will be as inseparable as God and love.

F. S. W. '03.

EDUCATION.

EVERY individual who is gifted with the capabilities of thought and action, who can distinguish right from wrong, reaches a period in his or her life which is of the greatest importance to himself and his fellow creatures. The means by which the weightiest questions which will arise in the future will be solved, will at this time be permanently acquired.

Consequently our future career will in a great measure depend on the proper and the conscientious consideration of our duties and environments at that particular time. We cannot boldly leap out into the unseen and unknown future

without first carefully weighing the probable results of such an action in the scales of our mind.

We are living in an age of thought, action and progress; and in order to do justice to ourselves and humanity, we must have a fixed idea, a certain point to gain, and we must think and act, and strive for that particular goal upon which our minds have centered; if we do not we will make a failure of our lives, and perhaps discourage others and impede their progress.

The greatest, the most reliable help in this march of progress is a complete and thorough education. It compels us to appreciate fully our position, and what we owe to the world. Without it we become careless; we slide back instead of advancing. Instead of becoming better and nobler, we sink deeper into the mire of ignorance, until finally we are pronounced illiterate, a blot on the face of the earth and a hinderance to our fellow men.

In order to accomplish successful results in after life, an education is an indispensible qualification. Without it we can attain certain standards and altitudes according to the extent of our natural capabilities and resources, but we can never attain the high ground of mental culture. With discipline the mind can reach up and out into the apparently mysterious and unknown regions of conception, which before were only a cloudy and misty uncertainty, and by opening the flood-gates of thought the light of knowledge flows in and makes all mysteries clear and distinct.

By constant application of this light of knowledge, we are enabled to climb to the topmost round of the ladder of success, and become an example after whom following generations may safely copy.

When the minds of the people are practically and thoroughly trained to wrestle with the perplexities which beset them, when we can coolly and collectedly sit down and reason with ourselves; when through the influence of education the laborer can meet with and fairly match the faculties which he has acquired for reasoning and drawing conclusions with

those of the capitalist; then will the darker causes which now influence the rich against the lowly, and the mighty against the weak, be banished; the heavy mists of morning will be scattered and driven before the warm rays of the rising sun, and this, our dear old Fatherland, will be the dwelling place of peace and prosperity, the land where all men will be brothers, a country favored of God.

Is not all this worth striving for? Do we not owe it to humanity and ourselves to train and cultivate our minds to the highest possible degree, and thereby become beneficial to the world? Does not the Creator demand this at our hands? If we fail to appropriate the privileges which have been placed at our disposal, if we refuse one of the greatest gifts from God to man; *we alone* will be held accountable.

W. W. H. '06.

HOPE IN ADVERSITY.

HOPE is composed of desire and expectation. It cannot exist without some basis of fact to sustain it. We must have a reason on which our expectation of receiving that for which we wish is based. To desire a thing and to believe that we shall obtain it is hope.

Many men through present success look to the future with hope for the accomplishment of better and nobler things. But a man who through adversity and repeated failure of reaching his desire, yet has hope and ever holds before himself the end towards which he strives, no matter how often his movements to this end meet with failure, such a man is truly heroic and worthy of success.

Columbus meditated for many years upon his project of reaching the Indies by sailing West. He sought first aid from his native city, then from Portugal and Spain. He met with nothing but disappointment and discouragement. Yet he stuck to his purpose and kept before himself the hope of carrying out this purpose. He succeeded, but was a comparatively old man when he made his first voyage.

Abraham Lincoln, notwithstanding his poverty and lack of college education and culture, by keeping alive in his breast hope, toiled and finally won for himself an honorable position in the nation and hearts of its people. His hopes would have been considerably altered had his early life been spent surrounded by luxury and the opportunities ofculture which wealth can bring.

"The history of our country is a record of the successes of poor boys who seemed to be hopelessly shut off from books, culture and education, in fact from almost every opportunity of mental develpment." Yet they had before them a mark at which they hopefully aimed, and the hope they possessed ever aroused them to action even in the midst of the most adverse circumstances.

The inventor toils patiently through long years, perhaps of poverty and suffering; he is induced to persevere by the hope that *mankind will be benefitted by his inventions.*

To the prisoner in his cell, driven almost to madness by his solitary confinement, hope comes and tells of freedom and deliverance.

All men, who hope on through adversity and let not reoccurring failure lead them away from their purpose, no matter in what station of life they may be, are the world's true heroes.

K. H. F. '04.

MY TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS.

ONE pleasant autumn day in the month of November, I accompanied a band of hunters from the vicinity of Troxelville, for a week's hunt on the Seven mountains. These mountains are about twenty-five miles west of Troxelville, separating or close to the boundary of Snyder and Mifflin counties. The tops of these mountains are covered with large timber, while the ravines separating them are covered with dense brush almost impenetrable at some places. It is

on these mountains that most of the large game still left in the central part of Pennsylvania is to be found.

Each one of us had provisions prepared and boxed for the required time, which together with the tents and stoves were taken in on wagons, while we followed on foot. As the roads to these mountains are very rough, therefore rendering driving slow, we would often take a stroll into the thickets or along the sides of the mountain and try to get some pheasants or rabbits, and then meet the teams farther ahead. Thus we journeyed for a whole day and reached our destination, the selected spot for the camp, late at night. All being tired, we built a fire and settled down for a night's rest.

We rose early the next morning, spread our tents, carried our provisions and ammunition into one tent, for the teams left the same day for home, and cooked our breakfast. After breakfast, we all went out into the woods, each one to a certain spot selected by an experienced hunter and there waited or stood on guard so that we might not allow any deer or bear to pass, for these were the chief game for which we hunted. A few scouted along the mountains to scare up or run some of the desired animals. I was stationed on a high point of one of the mountains from which I had a nice view of the surrounding country and felt sure that no deer could pass me unseen. We carried a lunch for dinner and were not allowed to leave our stations till sunset. I seated myself on a high log and kept a keen eye on the whole forest around me.

The first day passed without any game or excitement, and all returned to camp. After supper we spent the evening in general amusements and story-telling of which Dutch people are very fond. The next morning we again went to our respective places and patiently waited. At about nine o'clock it began to rain and became very uncomfortable for one to remain in a fixed position. I thought there could be no harm in building a fire so I put my rifle against a tree and searched for dry wood. I had no easy time in finding it and so wandered farther than I had intended, when, what should I

hear but the bark of several dogs which were coming in my direction. I hastened back to my spot, but to my surprise and chagrin found that a deer had passed at close range, proving that I had neglected my duty and missed my chance of shooting. I was reprimanded at night by the rest, although the deer was afterwards shot by another of our band, yet we were running a chance of loosing him.

It is unlawful to trail deer with dogs, yet it is done. We took dogs along expressly to trail bears but occasionally they would follow up a deer.

We changed our positions on Thursday and I being placed at a spot where a long range shot could not be made, exchanged my rifle with a friend for a shot gun. I had scarcely been at my stand an hour when I saw a bear climb along the mountain at about two hundred yards distant. I knew that it was impossible to kill him at that distance with a shot gun so I tried to get closer. I had gone but a few steps before he heard or noticed me and ran in the opposite direction from me. I took aim and fired both barrels but could not stop him.

We started home on Sunday morning, having killed two deer, a bear, thirty pheasants and sixty-two rabbits. I could not but feel happy over the hunt we had, having learned that there are certain duties or performances which can not be accomplished in connection with another. I. W. B. '06.

JULIET.

IN the study of the character of Juliet, nothing perhaps would be easier than to misjudge her strength and nobility of character, because of the peculiar environments and even the very atmosphere of passion in which she lives. When we remember how artificial were all things around her, how policy rather than honor was followed, how the better and nobler sentiments were restrained, and how her own naturally passionate nature must have rebelled, we must not be too

hasty in ascribing rashness to the actions of a soul bursting the artificial bonds which hindered its natural development, and exposing its innate nobility and purity, its self forgetting ardor and constancy in a manner so seldom seen by men.

Contrary to the natural influences of her environments we find her neither morbid nor artificial. Her ideals of life far transcended those of her parents, and society, and of the prattling time-serving nurse.

With her "marriage is an honor that she dreamed not of" and while at the behest of her parents she consents to "look to like if looking liking move"

> "But no more deep will I endart mine eye
> Than your consent gives strength to make it fly."

The first meeting and speech with Romeo, breathes an odor of purity and great tenderness, and how sadly and beautifully she speaks of that "only love sprung from my only hate," that love which she knows she bears toward him and which she with her woman's intuition knows is returned by him. Her soliloquy in Scene II, Act II, pours out in beautiful words the lament of the causes which are like to make her grave to be her "wedding bed."

Her true modesty and good sense is beautifully shown in her conversation with Romeo when she would "fain dwell on form;" but now knowing herself to have been heard, she again avows her love and asks for the exchange of vows in such an innocent and truthful way that none can take offense. Her modesty is a living attribute of her character. Their haste in marriage was but the natural outcome of the meeting of two such passionate and ardent natures as theirs.

Her heroism is of the true spontaneous kind. She is a heroine not because she aims to be one but the calling out of all her womanhood makes her one. When her parents and even her nurse fail her, then she is thrown back upon herself only to show forth as a woman with a love so strong and constant that she is determined that

"Ere this hand by thee to Romeo sealed,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both."

Her "hymn to the night" is the young heart triumphing to itself in words. The strength of her determination to do anything the Friar may ask and her willingness to swallow the potion in spite of her natural womanly fears, shows her a true heroine. Her tragic death is but a fitting and natural ending for a nature like hers. She had loved with all the ardour of her being and when that object has gone out of her life, she who cannot live without love has nothing left but to die.

F. H. S. '03.

USE OR LOSE.

FOR nearly half a century, amidst almost insurmountable difficulties and most depressing disappointments, the indomitable spirit of Abraham Lincoln sustained his courage. Patient endurance and invincible effort were the price he paid to attain to that high point of success so well known to all. In everything he undertook, his true manliness and relentless determination showed forth. Whatever trials he had to bear, he bore them like a man. Where he met difficulty, it became a stepping-stone to something higher. When adverse circumstances thronged him, he by his decision and steady determination changed them from an element of resistance to an element of assistance. Struggle only made his senses keener, his intellect stronger, and his determination more steady and vigorous.

Such is it ever with true greatness. Environment and circumstance cannot make the man. The potentiality must be innate. The outer surroundings only reveal and develope what possibilities are inborn and natural. Not only do those who achieve greatness have this hidden power within them-

selves; it is found in every one to a greater or less degree. Each is the sole possessor of at least one talent which if properly cultivated and developed will lead him on to a successful end. The varying degree of success as experienced by different individuals is by no means a true index of their relative innate potentialities.

With the natural talent or talents are also given means and opportunities for fuller development and self culture, which, if properly used, cannot but heighten, strengthen and ennoble the life. But let the person so endowed not use these means and opportunities for self-improvement and every natural power will become weakened.

Everything about us is for our use, God gave the command to man to "subdue the earth." Into his hands are all things given and it lies with him whether he shall make good use of these God-given opportunities or not.

The purpose of his creation is high. His endowments are rich and varied. His responsibility is great. But with these endowments and responsibility, he is not left in an environment of apparently malignant forces simply as a dupe or child of circumstance. He is to be a man. He is to make himself master. And the laws of Nature have been so ordained that every difficulty overcome, every privilege made use of, shall ceaselessly redound to man's eternal welfare.

Our present life is simply a training-school. And character-building is the one supreme purpose of our training here. Duties, some pleasant, others burdensome and almost unbearable, are continually springing up about us. Every duty left undone weakens us. Every duty performed and used is a source of strength and satisfaction.

But not only are duties to be encountered for our strengthening. Trials, troubles, losses and defeats have their place in the formation of our characters. It is best that not all should run smoothly. Each life has some perverted ideals it strives after that must be corrected. Each individual has in

himself certain selfish tendencies that need purging. Hearts are not purified by dogma, but by sorrow and pity. Sometimes even terror is the only remedy that can in any way become effective. Pride, supreme confidence in self and lack of a necessary faith and trust in the Creator as Helper often require a sudden fall or dire defeat to bring us to a full realization of our proper relations.

"Thy faults are needed, lest thy weakness be,
Too soon forgot."

In this way "defeats in a good and noble cause are but stepping stones on the way to final victory." Let no one become disheartened because of hard trials and seeming disappointments. These things must needs come. They are simply the harsh yet loving blows of the Eternal hammer, rounding out and making more symmetrical our lives. Painful, indeed, may the process be; but if it come to us while we are in the path of duty, no alarm need be felt as to its purpose and final outcome. The dross must be consumed, the metal purified.

So even in our sorest trials and seemingly insurmountable difficulties we can see nothing but a ladder to lead us to higher, better things. Great characters are those who by an indomitable will and fixed determination and purpose follow in the path of duty and attain success in spite of all difficulties. Such men fully realize that the supreme law of Nature is, Use or Lose. Every opportunity is eagerly grasped by them. Their motto is, "Eternal vigilance is the price of victory." Faithful service in all small and comparatively unessential duties is the sure foundation on which their strong, stable, and noble characters are built. Theirs is the present and they make it all they can. Nothing other than a glorious future can arise from such faithfulness. Then indeed, do "they rise from the stepping stone of their dead formerselves to higher things." Their life's motto is, "Labor and Wait." And their patient endurance is the willing and unselfish price they pay for the high honor and success to which they shall attain in life's journey. G. A. M.

OUR GERMAN ANCESTORS.

WE, Americans, speak of our Anglo-Saxon descent and our mother country and our English cousins; and make many other statements which, if they were properly investigated, would bring to light some interesting facts. A large portion of the inhabitants of America when they say they are descended from Anglo-Saxon stock, if they would go one step farther, would learn that they are descended from Teutonic ancestry. It is just as proper for us to speak of Germany as our fatherland as England our mother country.

I fear we too often lose sight of the fact that German vigor had a great influence in forming and maintaining our country. And when we consider what the Germans have accomplished and against what odds they have struggled, we cannot help but admire the indomitable will and untiring industry of this ruddy, fair haired Teutonic people.

A hasty glance at their history shows that they were originally a barbarous and even savage race inhabiting the northern part of Europe. Although their government in its form was no nearer civilization than the other peoples of that time, yet there seems to have been a remarkable purity of morals; and their religion, although it was heathen, was not the revolting form of idolatry characteristic of so many other savages; it was a form of nature worship. Certain trees, streams, caves and natural phenomena was regarded by them with superstitions awe, which to them was religion and worship. Here we can see why it was not difficult to convert the Germans to the true religion, for it must certainly have been comparatively easy to direct the minds of these simple people with mystic inclinations from the outward, natural objects which they worshipped to their Creator. Certainly it was easier to convince the thoughtful Germans than the savages who worshipped idols and sacrificed human lives to appease their angry gods.

The Germans had a deep sense of morality and this natu-

rally laid a strong foundation for pure laws; and although these laws were for a long time unwritten, they were none the less binding. In the modern English laws there can be seen strong indications of these primitive institutions. The Saxons, a Germanic tribe, was least influenced by Roman customs and laws, and preserved their modern tongue and code of laws; consequently when they combined with the Angles, these loyal institutions developed into laws for the two races and finally for England.

When the Germanic tribes invaded Rome, there was a struggle between barbarism and civilization. But the Romans with their superficial culture and refinement could not successfully cope with the unconquerable perseverance and courage of the Teutons, and finally had to acknowledge themselves conquered. The conquerors did not lend themselves readily to Roman education and culture, yet it was not long until they began to show the influence of civilization. The Germans being a very contemplative people by nature soon gained new ideas and investigated them for themselves; the result is that the Germans are today the thinkers of the world.

Henry M. Tyler in his introduction to the notes on Tacitus' Germania says: "There are today a great many millions of people scattered throughout Europe and America, constituting the most prosperous commonwealths, which have ever been developed in human history, proving themselves the best citizens which any commonwealth could possibly have, people who by their energy are conquering the world and by their patient industry are holding its richest treasures, who have reasons to look back with grateful appreciation to the vigorous virtue of their German forefathers two thousand years ago."

I do not think that Professor Tyler exaggregates in the least and I quote so freely because I can think of no fitter terms in which to pay tribute to a people, who have so greatly influenced every phase of human life and occupation. By nature and temperament, a music loving people, the race who

went forth to war with songs instead of shouts, has given the world the composers of the sublimest and most soul stirring music, that is in man's power to appreciate. Germany has given us philosophers, scientists, theologians, poets, dramatists and statesmen. She has furnished most noble examples of piety and patriotism.

The Christian world owes an immeasurable debt to Germany for the gift of Martin Luther who freed the people from the Roman Catholic yoke. The Germans are the most hospitable and generous people one can meet.

The same spirit that thrills the German when he hears the strains of "Die Wacht am Rhine" stirs the American when he hears "The Star Spangled Banner."

May we never be reluctant to own that we are descended from Teutonic stock, but rather let us be thankful for the privilege. F. M. J. '03.

JOHN RUSKIN.

THE dawn of past century, which now has scarcely spent its course, ushered upon the field of science, of history, of literature and art a galaxy of thinkers, philosophers and writers whose achievements have so revolutionized the thought of their day as to set forth the nineteenth century, preeminently the foremost in the onward strides of the worlds progress. The Victorion age, while it does not possess the transcending genius of the past, yet gave rise to a group of men who, as exponents of practical thought and intelligent theory, has infused a new, vital and living elixir into the hearts and veins of the human race.

A renaissance it was from the stolid conservatism and general inactivity into which the English mind had fallen after the splendor of the Elizabethian period had waned. McCauley and Carlyle, Tennyson and Dickens, Arnold and Elliott, Newman and Huxley and a host of other celebrities grace their day with a halo of splendor, the effulgence of

which shall radiate with increasing lustre with the progress of the age. But another star there was in the firmanent of these illustrious which has recently had its setting, who, for purity of character, nobleness of purpose, and loftiness of sentiment, marks him a star of first magnitude among men—John Ruskin, was born in one of the suburbs of London, Feb. 8, 1819. As a boy he received a liberal education, which instruction was later on supplemented by much travel throughout the countries of Europe. It was, no doubt, the influence of these tours upon the plastic imagination of the youth, the awe inspiring splendor of cathedrals, the strong and solitary grandeur of castle and abbey, the sublime and matchless glory of mountain crag, of fleecy cloud and billowy wave that engendered in him the great love of scenic and architectural observation, the masterful and sublime description of which has opened to prose a beauty and a charm of diction wholly unknown before his day.

There is much conjecture as to what sphere Ruskin does preeminently belong, and the stupendous versatility of the man, as shown in his voluminous works makes the answer to this query, not a little difficult. As an art critic, as an essayist, as a reformer, as a philanthropist his claim is equally valid. In the former, under the *nom de plume* of an "Oxford Graduate" he for the first time entered the field of literature "in indignation" as he says, "at the shallow and false criticism of the periodicals of the day on the works of the great living artists." Such was the declaration that heralded Ruskins' advent into literature, and with seeming presumption the 'Graduate' fearlessly asserts that the old masters are not true to nature. The gauntlet having been thrown aside by this declaration, he passionately hurls himself against the deep-rooted English conservatism and its hatred of new things.

In his first volume of "Modern Painters" he sets forth the cardinal requisites of landscape painting in defense of Turner, the then greatest landscape painter of England. To John

Ruskin painting was more than color. All nature was to him a living, a breathing thing. "External nature" says he, "has a body and soul like a man, but her soul is the Diety." He brought beauty down from the mountain and skies, he found it in the rivulet, he saw it in the beast of the field and the glowworm of the dust. "Painting" he says, "is the noble and expressive language of the artist—it is more than the words of the master, more difficult of acquiring, and possessing more power of delighting than the rhythm, the melody, precision and face in the word of the orator and poet."

By such an interpretation of art he far transcended the conceptions of the old masters, who had not as yet come to a full realization of truth in portrayal.

By the originality and uncompromising criticism with which the daring champion of Turner assailed the devotees and critics of the old school, he brought upon himself, for a time, the bitterest censure of a host of opponents. Yet he continued to exhort the English mind, for a more general, genuine love of nature. Here, then, are the requisites essential to true art, as seen by him. "The fundamental basis" he says "of all art is taste. Perfect taste is the faculty of receiving the greatest possible pleasure from those material sources which are attractive to our moral nature in its purity, perfection." Then he sets forth the indispensibility of unity, afinity, repose, symmetry, purity, and moderation, showing how absolute each one is in its place, how with anyone of these factors omitted the production must, of necessity, fall short of any high degree of excellency, and how, when all have been duly observed, the product must be a harmonious, symmetrical masterful whole. Ruskin brings this work to a close by the following advise to the young artists of England. "Go to nature in all singleness of heart, walk with her laboriously and trustingly, having no other thought but how to best penetrate her meaning, rejecting nothing, selecting nothing."

This for a time, concluded his works on "*Modern Paint-*

ers," upon which rests his claim as art critic, after which the author, discarding the incognito of 'Graduate' next appears before the public in a work entitled "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," by Jhon Ruskin. It is in these works that the beauty, strength and originality of Ruskin lie. Here is where is found blending all the graceful sublimity of the man as critic, prose poet and moralist. Loving nature, and stirred by the wrongs done here by her portrayers, Ruskins in "Modern Painters" sets forth nature's claims, and our relation to the rock and wave, to the herb and towering oak to the mountain crag and the serried cloud of the sky. To John Ruskin "the observations of nature and the knowing of nature's God was enough to make one happy. To watch the corn grow, or the blossom set, to draw hard breath over the plow share or spade, to read, to think, to love, to pray, these" he says "are the things that make men happy." But as his age advances so his sympathies broaden, and his soul now stirred within him for the welfare of his fellow man finds voice for expression in the pages of his new book. Here we find the exhortations and administrations of the reformer, the moralist, the philanthropist. Now his message is, "Doing is better than seeming, giving is better than getting: and stooping to serve is better than climbing toward the throne to wear an outer crown and scepter." Ruskin had imbibed much of the spirit of the Nazarene which here finds expression. Charity of man to his fellowman was to his mind the solace, the panacea for a vast amount of the misery, the sorrow, the heartaches that crush the human heart. His second lamp is that of Truth, in which he shows the immutability of the laws of nature, which he had seen verified in the ruins of cathedrals and castles which had suffered early destruction through the dishonesty of the builder. To Ruskin the soul was a temple, more majestic than any cathedral—a temple in which principles are foundation stones and habits are columns and pillars, the faculty the master builder, every thought driving a nail and every deed weakening or making

strong some timber. Realizing that untruth is fatal to the permanency of material structures, he shows in this volume how much more fatal it is to the excellency of the soul. The lamps of Power, Beauty, Life, Memory, and Obedience completes the series of lamps in which the author has so uniquely, yet so vividly and forcefully presented these seven great attributes of life endeavoring as he tells us, "In all my work as critic of architecture my aim has been to show that good architecture is essentially religious—the production of a faithful and virtuous, not of an infidel and corrupted people."

The "*Stones of Venice*" followed closely upon the former, which is another work of architectural criticism. But the deep, sympathetic soul of John Ruskin could not content itself with the mere explication and criticism of nature and art. He had labored many years to foster a national admiration of the beautiful in these spheres giving to the English mind a broader conception and loftier view of the æsthetical. But high as was his noble purpose he still pointed upward, and his best efforts were given to ethics, to moral and social reform. "I am tormented" he says, "between the longing for rest and a lovely life, and the sense of the terrific call of human crime for resistance and human misery for help." To respond to this call meant to Ruskin to leave the quiet for which his old age now was yearning, and enter into and feel and endure the misery, existing among the poor of London. But Ruskin had the spirit of the true reformer, and the sense of his duty having once impressed itself upon him he foregoes the luxuries of wealth and with characteristic zeal entered into his new field of labor. Now the beauty and splendor of his prose is dropped, now his only theme and thought is the elevation of mankind and the alleviation of its misery. With passionate ardor he throws himself into the work and with prolific pen sets forth with clearness and power the relation of man to his fellow man. But feeling the insufficiency of his pen he enters into the very midst of the misery and degradation of England's proud metropolis. Now his heart beats in

sympathetic vibration to the heart throb of the unfortunate. With kingly step the noble man enters the hovel and the sweat shops where misery and wretchedness is at flood tide and with the power of example endeavors to assist his less fortunate brother to a higher plane of life. He enters the assembly hall of the workman of the London mills, urging them to higher conceptions of living, and to unison of action in order to obtain recognition in legislative halls. Often he bursts out in bitter denunciation of the cruel tyranny exercised by the capitalist and manufacturers of the English mills. Again he attacks with scorn the diffidence of the workmen for not exercising more earnestness and judgment for the betterment of their condition. "Unto this Last," "Time and Tide," "The Crown of Wild Olives," "Fors Clavigera," attest amply his writings on this last work.

However extensive the scope of Ruskins' work may be, yet it has been through a few of his minor lectures that he has wedded himself so closely to the human heart. "Sesame and Lillies," "Ethics of the Dust," "Sublime and Beautiful," "Queen of the Air," are but a few of his munificent gifts to literature. Each one of which is a gem, a mirror reflecting the noble soul of the man. Intersperse them with a bar and a rest and you have the sweet song of the nightengale, whose thrilling voice filling the air with seraphic cadence becomes sweet benedictions to mankind. They are the tender expressions of a pure heart, the exquisite touches of a master hand, the earnest pleadings of a sympathetic soul in an overwhelming yearning for the welfare of his fellowman.

G. F. S.

JENNIE LEE.

A LEAF FROM HER DIARY.

ROSELAWN, AUG. 29, 1902, 12 O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.

DEAR DIARY:

How shall I tell you all the events of this day? I don't know where or how to begin! They cover a long period of nineteen years. There's where I'll begin!

You know, dear book, that just nineteen years ago today a little blue-eyed girl came into this world and caused a lot of trouble to her parents for two years, and that at the end of those two years, that little girl's parents were both lost "in a great fire" and the little girl only saved because she was out for airing with her Aunt Martha. And then, after that awful day, I, for I am that little girl, came to dear old Roselawn to live. You know all that, little book, but you don't know what I am going to tell you now, for I never knew it till today myself. Although I knew that Auntie Martha was papa's sister, I did not know that her name was Jennie Martha Lee,—the same as mine. But that's a long story and as I am too happy to sleep just yet, I'll tell it to you.

This morning when I awoke, the very first thing I heard was Auntie's sweet voice wishing me "many happy returns of the day" and then she came over to my bed, and though she seemed so happy, there was a sad look in her dear blue eyes, and when I put my arms around her neck and kissed her and thanked her, she began to cry softly. Then I began to cry too, out of sympathy, you know, and Auntie told me then what I had never known before.

On her nineteenth birthday one whom she loved dearly left her to go and build a home for her and then come and take her to it. That one was a young man whom she had met when they went to choir practice, for he sang tenor in the village church choir and she soprano. He saw her home one night and then began calling at Roselawn and, on her nineteenth birthday, he told her how dearly he loved her and they plighted their troth. That same day he set out for the west.

They said good-bye out there under the rose-vines on the front porch and they parted with all the future seeming full of joy for them. From that day to this no one had ever heard of him, but Auntie mine was still waiting for him. She knew he was true. And then came the most peculiar part of

her story. She told me her lover's name and it was Richard Henry Coles! The same as my Dick's! I was surprised and asked her how that could be, but Auntie said that it wasn't strange as my Dick was her Dick's namesake, her Dick being his uncle. Now isn't that romantic!

Then I asked her why no one else called her Jennie, and she said that her Dick was the only one who ever called her by that name and that she could not bear to have anyone else use it when he was gone, so she taught me to call her Aunt Martha. Isn't it awfully odd that two men who are named the same and who are uncle and nephew should fall in love with two women whose names are alike and who are auntie and niece? For I do believe Dickey loves me though he hasn't told me so yet; but I believe he will tonight for in his last letter he said he had something to tell me when he saw me today that would surprise me. There's another coincidence too. Auntie Martha's Dick proposed to her on her nineteenth birthday, just as Dick did to me tonight—but there I've gone and told part of my story too soon, but I haven't any ink-eraser to rub it out with so it'll have to stay told.

After Auntie had told me all that, I loved her more than ever and we spent the whole day together out among the roses. Then when supper was over, I hurried up and dressed for I knew Dick's train got in at 7 o'clock and I knew too that he'd come right to Roselawn. Sure enough he did. I heard him coming and went out to meet him and there under those same old rose-vines that saw Auntie's Dick propose to her, my Dick took me in his arms and told me just what her Dick told her nineteen years ago, and oh, I was so happy! He asked me if he might tell Auntie Martha and ask her for me and if I would be "his little angel wife," and I couldn't say yes because he kissed me so much. But I didn't care. And when he did ask Auntie, she just cried and said she was glad we loved each other for my Dick was like her's. So noble and true. We sat and talked and planned for a long time and then

Dick asked me to sing for him. He had brought me some new music and he set it on the piano rack.

They were all very pretty but when I came to the last one I looked up at Dick and he said "I'll sing this one Jennie." It was marked on the back "Jennie Lee," and was beautiful. Dick had sung through the first verse and I heard Auntie sobbing, but a spirit in me bade me keep on playing and we began the chorus. Then something happened that nearly frightened me. Just as Dick began the chorus, as if in echo to his voice, a beautiful tenor answered and looking past him I saw on the porch, in the moonlight, right outside the open window, a man. I looked at my dear boy, but he only said, "Go on Jennie," and I finished playing the piece.

Auntie's sobbing had ceased and when Dick had sung the last note and the sweet echo from outside had stopped, I turned to look at her. She was not where we had left her, on the sofa, but stood like a statute just inside the open window, On her dear face hope, love, and dispair were all plainly written. I started to go to her but my movement seemed to waken her and with the cry, "My Dick," she would have fallen had not a man stepped through the window and caught her, exclaiming "Yes Jennie."

Yes it was true, it was Auntie's lover, Dick's uncle. He had just gotten home from Alaska and had come straight to his old love. He got to Roselawn just as Dick began to sing Jennie Lee. Knowing that Auntie would know his voice and being familiar with the song he chose that novel way of announcing his coming and joined in the chorus.

And now, little diary, my story is done and I am tired and getting sleepy, so I'll say good-night—but I'm so happy for Auntie and I and our Dicks have arranged it all and next Christmas day there will be a double wedding at dear old Roselawn and the Misses Jennie Martha Lee will become the Mrs. Richard Henry Coles.

THE Y. W. C. A. AND Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

A VERY unique and enjoyable reception, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., was given to the students and professors of Susquehanna University, in Seibert Memorial Hall, on the evening of January 10th, 1903, from the hours of eight to eleven. The object in giving the reception was to cultivate the proper manly and womanly relation which ought to exist between the members of the student body, and also, to show that we as Associations, though we are laboring for a high and solemn purpose, are nevertheless people of the earth who can heartily appreciate the sounds of mirth and laughter, and who can thoroughly enjoy a general social good time. Our regrets were, that all of our student friends were not present, and that we were unable to have with us each of our large circle of friends. This was necessarily impossible.

The hall was very beautifully and tastefully decorated with pennants, palms, cushions and festooning by those who had this matter in charge. And into this cheerful and cozy looking hall the guests were ushered and received by the reception committee.

Then a very novel and interesting part of the evening's entertainment engaged attention to the delight of all. This was the finding and reading of sentences made up from the initials of the name of each person present. Then a short musical and elocutionary program was pleasingly rendered, which consisted of a piano solo by Miss Brown, a vocal solo by Miss Houtz, reading by Miss Barrett and selections by the Y. M. C. A. quartette.

Simple refreshments were then served in shape of sandwiches, coffee and wafers by the agile hands of the refreshment committee. Soon thereafter the closing hour had come and general sentiment pronounced the reception a success.

Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

TO enjoy anything one must appreciate it. To appreciate one must understand, and the more thorough the understanding the deeper will be the appreciation. So to one passing through this world, he enjoys it most who understands it the most thoroughly. Often are we told that "It is not simply life to live," but just as true is it, that it is not life simply to toil or amass wealth. Many are surrounded by every luxury of life and yet do not enjoy it; but, on the other hand, one may be surrounded on all sides by sorrow and disappointment, may be torn from every earthly tie of love and yet he is not entirely forsaken nor left alone. For God in His love and beneficence has left no man without the constant atmosphere of pleasure and enjoyment found in Nature herself. But to the naked, natural eye these pleasures are unseen; but through the aid of education they appear radiant and glowing.

He that gets the highest enjoyment out of life has reaped the greatest success for himself. This is a personal enjoyment, one of the soul as well as of the body and so goes deeper than wealth or position and abides in a man's true character and self. But this self lies idle and dormant to the world around it without the proper education. This self in the Savage and Barbarian sees but through the eye of superstition and consequently all is but a cause of alarm and danger. But to the civilized man, the higher he is civilized, the more he is educated, and consequently, the better he understands, the more he enjoys. Thus the training we are getting at school not only prepares us for our place in life both in choosing and fulfilling it but, at the same time, is constantly opening up anew to us pleasures and glorious visions in the very nature all around us.

The training of a literary society is a part of this educa-

tion; in fact, it is the most important agent in helping us to digest and make our own the thoughts we receive from science and books.

So may the resolution of every member, both old and new, for the coming year, be, to increase the usefulness of our lives as much as possible and to this end appropriate to ourselves the value to be received from active service in Philo.

Our second election of the year was held Friday, Dec. 19th, and the following were chosen to serve us for the ensuing term of office: President, Walters; Vice President, Mark; Recording Secretary, Meyer, Miss; Corresponding Secretary, Showers; Treasurer, Price; Critics, Morgan, Wagenseller; Editor, Snyder, Miss; Assistant Editor, Minnich; Pianist, Ellis, Miss; Monitor, Schoch, G. We were greatly pleased to welcome into our number as active members Miss *Edna Kline* and *Miss Ruth Leyter*. E. M. M.

CLIONIAN.

A MISPRINT occurred in our last month's items. The newly elected President of Clio is Mr. Swank. Mr. Allenbach is Vice President.

But one session was held since last report, vacation intervening. We have now entered upon another term at the beginning of a new year. Probably many have resolved to work more earnestly, in the literary society as well as in the class room, during the coming months than they have been doing in the months gone by; for no matter how diligently one may be working, it is always possible to do better. Every student is or should be here for the benefit that he or she may receive from the course, not only in the mastering of facts and principles, but in the developing of all that is good and noble in man or woman. While striving after this end may we

not receive some inspiration from these words of Holmes:

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"

Y. M. C. A.

"Look not mournfulty into the past—
It comes not back again.
Wisely improve the present—
It is thine."—*Longfellow.*

WITH the roll of another month we are called upon to bid farewell to the dying year. We realize in every department of our lives, that we have left many things undone many kind words unspoken, and many thoughts have been born within us to die unknown to the world in which we live.

What we have done to God's glory and honor will be so much to help us on in spiritual growth. and will be the only part of our work to which we can look with real joy and satisfaction.

The successful business man at the end of each year, always makes an inventory of his goods, he compares his assets with his liabilities and thus ascertains whether his business has been financially successful or whether it has been a failure. May we not as stewards of the Lord Jesus, entrusted with talents and golden opportunities, make an inventory of our spiritual condition and by the aid of the all wise God ascertain whether we have improved well those heaven born opportunities, which we have so long enjoyed?

Have we always been found scattering smiles and sunshine, and, best of all, have our lives at all times reflected the image of him whose children and followers we have professed to be?

Again we stand upon the threshold of another year; gazing dreamily into the unknown, misty future; e'er long we shall all drift out upon the great sea of life.

Let us not entertain fond memories of the past, for they are gone. The past "comes not this way again," but the only honest and right thing to do is to "wisely improve the present." Let us then realize the shortness of life, and early resolve to make this year the brightest and best of all years.

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

A VERY interesting and profitable meeting of the society was held on Dec. 12. 1902. We had the privilege of listening to an address by Dr. Ulsh who was a former student of our Alma Mater and who for some time has served Uncle Sam, as a surgeon, in and around the Philippines. He is at present home on a furlough.

During the Winter term the society will meet every two weeks, and will have many interesting subjects discussed. We trust each member will consider it his privileges and duty to be present.

All students and friends are invited to be present at the meetings. Membership is not granted to any below the Sophmore class. Since science holds such a prominent place in the affairs of the world we believe more of our student body can find it possible to enroll their names with this organization. How many new members shall we greet at the beginning of nineteen hundred and three?

Theological Notes.

DEC. 14th, W. H. Derr, '00, '03, preached in Grace Lutheran church, Sunbury, Pa., Rev. Brocius, pastor. Mr. Derr is the regular supply of Emanuel's charge. He has been holding special services during the holiday season.

M. H. Fischer addressed the Y. M. C. A. of Sunbury, Pa., Dec. 14th.

G. W. Scheese preached for the people of Berrysburg.

D. J. Snyder preached in Messiah's Lutheran church, South Williamsport, Rev. R. G. Bannen, pastor. Mr. Snyder also held services in observance of the week of prayer in the Oak Grove charge east of Milton during the Winter vacation.

G. W. Fritch preached for the Rev. Dr. Forscht at St. Peters and Stone Church, Augustaville.

Dec. 21st, Chas. Lambert preached at Sweinford.

P. H. Pearson addressed his home Sunday School, Stone Church, Subject, "The Meaning and Import of the Coming of Christ."

M. H. Fischer gave a very acceptable address to the Sunday School of the Reformed church, Selinsgrove, Pa.

Prof. Carney spent part of his vacation in Milton calling on former friends among whom he mentions Dr. Reimensnyder.

L. R. Haus preached to the people of his home church Dec. 28th, Rev. M. H. Havice, pastor.

H. O. Reynolds filled the pulpit both morning and evening for D. L. Ulrich, Danville, Pa., Dec. 28th.

Other members of the Theological Department were out during the Winter vacation doing similar work, but the reports have not been received for this issue.

Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

THE Sub-Freshmen Class subscribed five dollars for the electric clock which is to be the time keeper of the University.

Who said the "Preps" did not enjoy the examinations?

L. C. Keefer attended the Teachers' Institute at Sunbury for several days, the last week of the Fall term.

H. T. Workman was confined to his room for several days last month on account of a sprained ankle.

W. R. Camerer wishes it to be strictly understood that his name is not "Camera" or "Chimera" but Cam-er-er.

George D. Whitmer, of Salem, has left school and we are sorry to note his absence from our department.

Fetterof is taking up the Sub-Freshmen work this term.

L. V. Williams visited the Messrs. Ketterman at York during the Christmas season.

Another term has begun. Again the door of opportunity is opened, inviting us to enter and make rich treasures our own. The old term and examinations are past and with them the triumphs and failures of those days. We should go forward in the new term stronger and better for these experiences. However, if we do not exercise the most vigilant watchfulness, at the end of the term we will find ourselves in the same old rut. Watchfulness must be the inscription on our banner if we wish to rise to a higher plane.

S. A. M.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

"GEO. WASHINGTON, when a youth, studied bookkeeping and the intricate forms of business, with an ardor which showed what was in him—with a method which showed how that was to be developed. He copied out bills of exchange, notes of hand, bills of sale, receipts, and all the varieties of the sort which he denominated 'Forms of Business,' and these are remarkable for the precision and elegance with which they are written."

After spending a delightful and profitable vacation, we are all here ready to resume our studies. Let us work and have for our watchword "ever upward and onward."

Senor Vallado, of Yucatan, Mexico, spent his vacation in Williamsport, Hughesville and York. He reports having a very pleasant time.

Mr. Wilson Brown reports having a very sociable time at Lewistown on his return home before Xmas.

Miss Fisher, of Toronto, Canada, spent a very pleasant vacation with Misses Jean, Ada and Grace Snyder, Rockwood, Pa.

Robert Haven spent his vacation with his uncle near Lewisburg, Pa.

Misses Reed and Snyder, of Northumberland, Pa., have returned to resume their work.

There are many others with smiling faces who report having a pleasant time, but do not wish their names mentioned.

Geo. Wagenseller has enrolled with us. We are glad to have George with us. George study hard. X. Y Z.

Local--Personal.

MR. CYRIL H. HAUS, of the University of Michigan spent Christmas day and the following day with his father in Selinsgrove, and leaving on the evening of Dec. 26, spent the remainder of vacation among the wooded hills of Lamona, Forest Co.

Mrs. A. W. Warner entertained her sister and two nephews from New Jersey during the holiday season.

The radiators of Gustavus Hall are being over-hauled.

Harry Weis, of the department of law of the University of Pennsylvania, spent vacation with his parents in Selinsgrove.

The anthropometric apparatus for the new gymnasium has arrived and is now in the office of the physical director ready for use.

Miss Elizabeth Fischer was entertained during vacation at the home of Miss Jennie Snyder, of Rockwood. She was also a guest of Miss Rose Meyer, of Lock Haven.

E. M. Gearhart, manager of "The Susquehanna" made a flying trip to Selinsgrove during vacation.

William Schnure, an electrical engineer of Pa. R. R., located at Pittsburg, ate his Christmas turkey at the home of his parents.

Mrs. G. A. Livingston spent the Christmas season with friends at Seibert Memorial Hall.

A sleighing party under the leadership of the Ladies Quartette was recently entertained at the home of the Misses Moyer, of Salem. Refreshments and games made the evening an enjoyable one.

Miss Minnie Gortner, of Berwick High School reports a very interesting vacation of one week with friends of Selinsgrove.

E. M. Morgan, of Williamsport, enjoyed Sunday, Dec. 28, at Selinsgrove.

Mr. Ralph Wagenseller, teacher in one of the prominent business colleges of Philadelphia, B. M. Wagenseller, demonstrator of chemistry at University of Pennsylvania and H. Merrill Thompson, of Jefferson Medical College were among the prominent visitors from Philadelphia, each being entertained at his respective home.

L. M. Daubenspeck visited friends at Middleburg, Selinsgrove and Elysburg during the holiday season.

M. H. Fischer and Clay Whitmoyer representatives of the Y. M. C. A. assisted Rev. Dunlap, of Loganton, Pa., in evangelistic services during the last week of vacation.

"Susque" our mascot, met with a painful accident a few days ago. While passing throngh the doorway of Gustavus Adolphus Hall, his tail was caught in the closing door and so injured that Dr. Potteiger was summoned who found it necessary to amputate it. Now "Susque" has a tail only three inches long.

"Pop" Schrader and wife took a trip during a part of vacation.

Miss Mildred Focht, of Bryn Mahr College spent the

Christmas season at her father's home in Selinsgrove. She and her sister, Katherine, entertained a few friends on the evening of Dec. 27.

The Athletic Association has secured the use of the Selinsgrove Opera House for practicing and playing Basket Ball. This feature of Athletics as well as all others should receive the support of all students as it is a part of the Institution and not the organization of a few students. A good schedule is arranged and let us all strive to make the Basket Ball season a successful one.

The dedication exercises of Seibert Memorial Hall on Dec. 11, were largely attended by the students and friends of the University in Selinsgrove and abroad. Dr. Owen, of Hagerstown, president of the Board of Directors, officiated. He and Pres. Enders addressed the audience in the forenoon. In the afternoon the dedication ceremony was performed after which Pres. Enders made an appeal for funds to purchase an electric program clock so much needed in the buildings. Members of the Board of Directors, members of the Faculty, students and friends responded by subscribing $245. Immediately following, the gymnasium rally was conducted in which stirring addresses were made by Rev. John Weidley, of Pittsburg and Mr. M. H. Fischer. After the close of the afternoon session, the corner stone of the new gymnasium was laid.

C. W.

Exchanges.

"JOHN WILLIAM PEERS McHENRY at the Americus Club" and "Christmas at the Bachelors Club" are two good short stories in the Maryland Collegian. It also contains two good prize poems.

Two essays entitled "Alexander Pope" and "The Novel" are well written productions in the S. V. C. Students.

The High School Chat contains a good story entitled "Andy's Christmas Silver."

The College Student of December contains the conclusion of a very good story entitled "Silas Vaughn." All other productions of this edition are well up to the standard.

The Berkelydian contains several good productions on different phases of Christmas.

The staff of the Spectator is to be congratulated for their excellent Christmas number. It is not only excellent in arrangement but also in the character of it's literary productions. The production entitled "The City of David" sets forth the chief characteristics of Bethlehem as it appears today. Another good production is entitled "Peace." The writer shows how the growing influence of Christianity steadily subdues strife among men.

The Comedian contains three splendid literary productions. They are such that are not only good reading for pastime, but they also well repay the reader for the time spent. J. C. S.



THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, January, 1903.

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Editorial.

WE have been ushered into the presence of a new year. The last lingering moment's of the now past year have, by many of us, been spent in retrospection. It was indeed very fitting to do so. But since the past cycle has been completed, let us disengage our attention from it and its doings and for a short time take a preliminary survey of the future. One however should be cautious lest this prospective view gain too much the ascendency and in this way defeat its very purpose. Man's vision is too short-sighted and controlling circumstances too varied and uncertain to render his constant dreaming of the future of more than relative value to him. The present alone is his. Therefore, the degree of your future success and usefulness in life depends almost entirely on your use of the present.

Start your year with this one resolution—to do your best each day—and you will live a nobler life. If this be made

your rule for life, there will be no need of special days or times to give you a fresh start. Each height attained in life will then in itself be a stepping-stone to a higher level of living. Such a manner of life is possible and is the only way by which life can attain to its real place in the plan of human advancement and civilization. Evidence proving this fact is not wanting. In every sphere of life, the one who candidly, honestly and consciously performs his duty as he finds it in every day life invariably succeeds. "Take care of the little things and the big things will take care of themselves."

In starting out on the new year, many of us indeed look upon life in a wrong light. To many of us life is duty. This however, is far to hard a term to define life. Life is not duty, but it is privilege and opportunity. Our purpose here, as in every phase of activity is far more than the fulfillment of duty imposed upon us by the Eternal. Performance of duty is but the price that the Supreme Being demands for growth and development. Every task has its place in the building up of character. "He who regards his work as a stepping-stone to something less irksome will never pass mediocrity." We must learn to be content with our sphere of labor. This does not mean that we must cease striving after higher plains. Far from it! Contentment and satisfaction are two entirely different states of the mind. Contentment with satisfaction completely stupifies every ambition and power, but contentment with a spirit never satisfied with present attainment is the most potent factor in the drawing out of our utmost potentialties. Be contented with your lot but never satisfied with your attainment.

The inclemency of the weather on the day of the dedication of Seibert Memorial and Gymnasium corner-stone laying was unfortunate. But what the gathering lacked in numbers was more than amply balanced by the spirit which pervaded the minds of those present. Although adverse circumstances

prevented the coming of the principal speaker for the dedicatory exercises, his place was so well filled that affairs could not easily have gotten on more nicely even if all things had turned out as planned. Everything moved along so nicely and harmoniously that one could not help but see that Susquehanna was on the forward move more than ever before. It made one feel that there lay a grand future before the Institution and that she was fully aroused to her opportunity.

The ready response with which the audience greeted the appeal for funds for the electrical clock showed that the spirit to which it had been wrought was more than mere affectation and spoke volumes for the readiness in which her friends will respond to her needs if only facts are presented in their proper light. The Board is to be congratulated for the auspicous manner in which they have broken the ice of former seeming disinterestedness and awakened from their lethargy. It was a grand step in the right direction. Keep it up.



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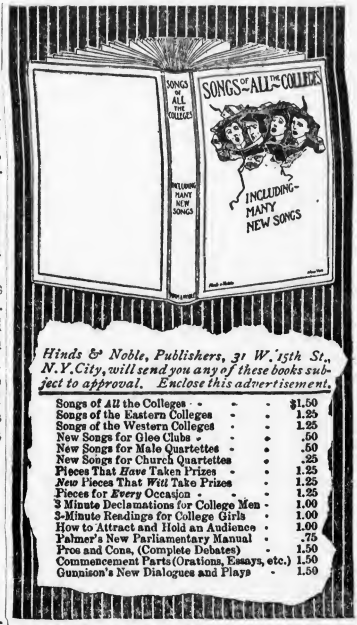
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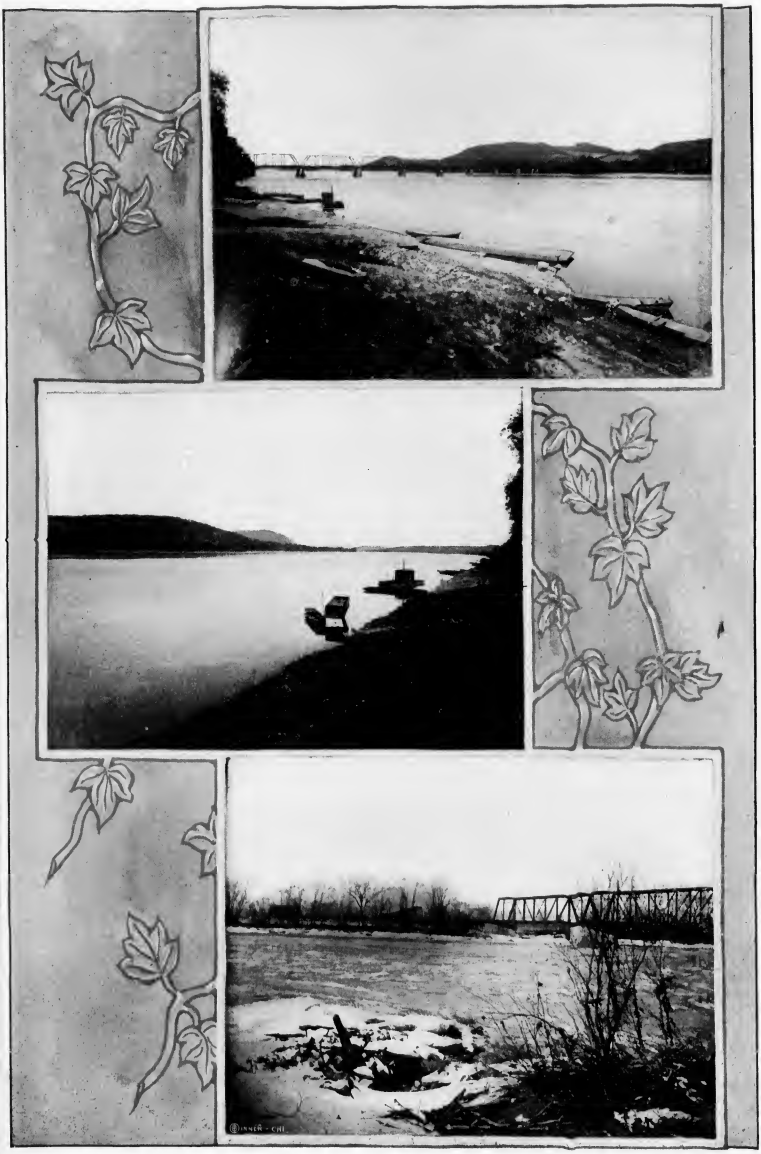
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SELINSGROVE, PENNA.



SCENERY ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, February, 1903.

....A LEGEND....

THE HARP.

Dust laden and alone it stands,
No melody it rings;
For death long since
Has summoned hence
The one who smote its strings.

A legend tells the story thus:
In years now long gone by
King David's song
Would echo long
To its sweet melody.

What-e'er the truth of legends claim
The harp now silent stands.
The strings now still
Tell not the thrill
Of royal harpist's hands.

One day three sages stood before
The form so marked by time,
Close scanned each string
And brazen ring,
The wood from foreign clime.

One aged man with silver hair,
A sage of wide-spread fame,
Minutely views
The wood and shows
How false the legend's claim.

"This harp," he cries, "was never played
By Israel's warrior king!
The wood's too new,
The seams too few,
For such an ancient thing."

The second sage, of greater age,
Now looks at it and says:

"I well agree
My friend with thee,
It is of younger days."

"These strings," he says, "were never smit
By David as 'tis said;
Each tuneful thew
Is far too new
For David to have played."

The third sage slowly drawing near
Exclaims: "It is no harp!
The form is wrong,
The strings too long,
The curves are far too sharp."

Then while the sages wrangle on
An aged man draws nigh.
His step is slow,
His head bent low,
And dim his age-touched eye.

No word he gives those standing by
But, with caressing hand,
He tunes each string
'Till clear they ring,
Harmoniously blend.

He pauses, draws a stool more near,
Then stretches forth his hand,
He sweeps the strings,
The music rings
At his, its lord's, command.

The notes pour forth in melody,
Now loud, now ebbing low,
The harpist sings
And makes the strings;
His eyes with rapture glow.

The sages stand in wonder now
Transfixed by melody,
The harpist's hands
So wake the strands
To sacred minstrely.

His very soul seems in the notes,
His fingers lose their age,

And now in tune
They both commune,
In musics sweet engage.

The harpist's won the mastery
And voices every lay
His voice once strong,
But silent long,
Recalls from youthful day.

Now strong and clear it mounts on high
In sacred anthem's strain,
The harp replies
The music flies
And echoes back again.

The music stops and silence falls.
The sages dare not speak
Lest some rude word
From what they've heard,
A mellow note shall take.

They gather close and whisper low,
Their fulsome-vaunting gone,—
The song he's sung
To each has clung
As nothing else has done.

The old man slowly rises now,
He passes from their sight
And leaves each sage
Himself to gage
Which one has judged aright.

But all agree it matters not
To whom the harp belong,—
Of all the past
The harp possessed
The harpist wove the song.

"CARRIE."

THE HARMONY OF THE NATURAL AND MORAL AS FOUND IN SOME OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDIES.

ONE of the features of Shakespeare's genius is its broad, almost unlimited comprehensiveness. Many writers, the deepest and most brilliant of their age, write fair productions on a great variety of subjects, or treat one subject in a number of phases, yet there is one line in which they are especially excellent; one author may lay more stress on the intellectual side of a question, another on the moral, still another on the physical and so on, each ordinary mind having a tendency peculiarly its own. But not so with Shakespeare's mind, he does not portray the intellectual or moral side of life without fully portraying the physical surroundings. He blends every thing so well that one cannot tell whether he is more lover of nature or a moralist, and we must conclude by simply calling him a genius extraordinary.

In his delineation of human nature he seems to call particular attention to environment. The scene of Romeo and Juliet, that play of love and passion, is laid in sunny Italy where passion has greater sway than in a colder climate; the time is the Spring of the year when all is rush and transiency and, when we remember that the entire play occupied but a few days we feel that there could have been no better setting for it, than Italy for place and Spring for time.

The scene of Hamlet, the tragedy of thought, is laid in Denmark a much colder climate, and a much greater space of time transpires in it than in the play of passion.

Macbeth the play that reeks with the blood of innocent victims of selfish ambition, is introduced with thunder and lightning and the witches, those horrible creatures to whom "fair is foul and foul is fair," the witches would have been grotesquely out of place under any other condition than a clashing of the elements. The thunder and lightning must have accomplished much in assisting the witches to poison Macbeth's mind, for a thunder storm is always impressive and

anything learned under such circumstances is sure to sink deep and adhere closely to a man's mind.

In the play of King Lear one feels more than ever the harmony of the moral and physical. The storm which was waging when Lear was finally cast out by his daughters is symbolical of Lear's mind. The calm which usually takes place before a storm corresponds to the unnatural calm which Lear experienced just before reason gave way. And then the storm—which was the greater the one raging in the poor old king's mind or the outer physical tempest? To Lear the tempest with its unceasing moaning and shrieking spoke only of filial ingratitude, for in his deranged mind everything had given place to that one theme. Turning to Goneril and Regan, what more suitable occasion could they have chosen for the culmination of their diabolical schemes, than such a pitiless rage of the elements. The storm finally spends its force and again there is a calm. Lear finally ceases raving and sinks into a sleep of utter exhaustion.

The human mind has always been greatly affected by unusual natural phenomena. What modern people designate as strange coincidences the ancients called omens. The Romans were naturally a superstitious people and the omens and auspices played a great part in their affairs; the oracles and soothsayers who interpreted the unusual occurrences were some of the most important characters of the day. When the soothsayers had bidden Julius Caesar "beware the Ides of March;" there is no wonder that the reports of such events as graves yielding up their dead, warriors fighting in the clouds, ghosts shrieking in the streets and numerous others equally preposterous and unaccountable, caused Caesar's wife and friends to experience a foreboding of some impending calamity to Rome or Caesar himself. And what greater calamity could befall Rome than that her best general and statesman should be assasinated? And what more unnatural than that his bosom friend, almost more than brother, should commit the nefarious crime?

In setting forth human nature in all its perversity and diversity, Shakespeare invariably calls on nature for assistance and a better assistant can not be found. F. M. J. '03.

DANGERS THAT THREATEN OUR NATION.

A PEOPLE that wishes to attain to a high degree of national excellence and to continue in such a state, if attained, must be constantly on guard against the many dangers that beset their progress. To fear imaginary and improbable calamities is, of course, foolishness, but to disregard actual conditions is more so; because the results of these conditions, even though apparently insignificent, may in time become grave dangers to the national welfare. To dangers of this sort the strong are exposed as well as the weak, and it is not reasonable to suppose that our nation is exempt from them. It is therefore the purpose of this article to call attention to a few existing conditions, which to a greater or less extent threaten the welfare of our people.

One source of danger, so thoroughly discussed at the present day that it seems almost superfluous to mention it here, is the so-called trusts. Without denying the great industrial development resulting from these gigantic combinations of capital working in legitimate lines, it is nevertheless true that unrestrained, they are productive of much evil. It is no exaggeration to say that the average capitalist covets and strives for a power more absolute than that of any Old World sovereign, and if he secures it his dominion is more tyrannical. Oppression always provokes resistance, which, in this case, is partly manifested by the continual strikes of working men. On the other hand confederations of labor containing, as is usually the case, a large percentage of the foreign, ignorant, or vicious element, become at times a serious menace to law and order. Labor, therefore, as well as capital, requires just restraints, but above all it requires

the removal so far as possible of all causes that produce irritation and incite violence.

Another serious evil, more pregnant with danger to the institutions of free government, is political corruption. That a man apparently honest in private life, should when elected to public office, so violate his trust as to use the office chiefly for personal and party ends, seems paradoxical; but that this is the deplorable condition of affairs in many of our state and municipal governments is only too true. The lawlessness, plundering, and perverting of justice under the rule of such men cannot but lessen respect for the system of government under which such condition of affairs is possible. Why our people tolerate this violation of public trust on the part of their representatives and magistrates—whether because of indifference, blindness, or whatever other cause—we do not attempt to say, but we do assert that in this government by the people the standard of the people themselves determines the standard of government. Good government is possible only when the whole mass of our people is endowed with sound moral principle. Whatever tends to degrade the lives of our men and women is a vital danger to the republic, and it is a sad fact that throughout our land, from the East to the West, and from the North to the South vice and crime are rampant. Terrible is the havoc made by intemperance, licentiousnss and kindred vices, dulling the intellect and ruining the manhood and womanhood of the youth of the land, filling the prisons, asylums, and almshouses, and every year bringing thousands to dishonored graves. These are truths which concern everyone who has the welfare of the nation at heart.

If happily we are found able to destroy this power of wickedness, we may indeed feel secure. When the heart of the people is right, all other problems will become easy to solve; justice, peace and order will reign supreme. Seventy-five millions of liberty-loving people, strong in body and in character, intelligent and industrious, will constitute a happy nation; a nation which knows not internal strife nor fears a

foreign foe; a nation whose glorious "red, white and blue" will ever float to all the world as an emblem of love, purity and truth.

CITIZEN.

THE FORESTS OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

IN few parts of the world is the beauty of nature seen in a state of greater development in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, than in the virgin mountains of Sierra Madre and the Cordillera of the Andes, from whence rush forth the springs that, uniting, finally form the mighty rivers called the Amazon and the Orinoco. The giant trees with their leaves, which an eternal spring keeps always green, hold in their branches thousands of nests, around which constantly flutter handsome birds covered with feathers as brilliantly colored as the rainbow. Among these are seen those small birds that in size appear to be flies, and in color, emeralds, rubies, and topazes, flying from flower to flower to sip the nectar, that is their food.

Palms rise to heights as great as those of the highest towers of the large cities, and constantly defy the strong winds, which never succeed in overthrowing them, but only make more apparent the elegance of their slender stems, giving the most graceful movements. In the midst of the noise of innumerable cascades is heard, from time to time, the sweet cooing of the dove which calls its mate. Frequently this song is interrupted by the roar of the tiger which hungry, seeks the prey it may devour. At the side of the silent stream which glide tranquilly between tangled bushes grow a multitude of plants which are always covered with flowers, more beautiful than the rarest which are cultivated in the hothouses of kings' palaces. Here the trees form aisles or naves like those of the most beautiful cathedrals, and their trunks, rising in straight lines in grand contest as to which shall first reach air and light, appear like the columns of an immense

temple, one which invites us more than any other to fall on our knees before the Almighty. From these interminable aisles and among these thousand of columns hang beautiful orchids that form the chandeliers and candelabra of this colossal sanctuary. All here is grand, all is precious: there the cocoa grows wild; on all sides the most highly prized woods surround us; under the feet of the traveller are precious stones and rich metals. There are forests there in which man has never left his footprint. That is an immense field for the lyre of the poet, for the painter's palette, for the explorations of the traveller, for the study of zöology, botany, mineralogy, and, more than all, to convince the sceptic of the existence of God. J. M. V.

THEY TWAIN.

"WHY, Mary, thou knowest that I saw this wonderful thing myself and yet thou say'st it is not true; that some strange deceit has been practiced on the people! Oh, love, how I wish thou coulds't have been there to have seen it too!"

The speaker was one John, a handsome young Jew of the city of Jerusalem. Until lately he had been loved and honored by all who knew him but he had become one of the followers of the man called Jesus and all was changed now. His own people had cast him off and the parents of Mary, his promised wife, had forbidden her to meet with him under penalty of disowning. His one-time faithful friends now pointed the finger of scorn at him as he passed along the streets.

Tall and handsome, with thick clustering curls adorning his noble brow like a crown of honor, was this John. His delicately cut features just now seemed all animation and joy as he told Mary of the wondrous thing he had seen. But in these later days Mary too seemed changed. She who had plighted her troth to him had been cold and distant since he had turned his steps into the way of the "lowly Nazarene."

And tho' she came every day to meet him on Mount Olivet and was true still he could feel and see the difference and it made his heart ache. But had not this wonderful teacher told them that their friends would forsake them and yet they should cleave unto him. Ah, yes, this was true indeed, and as John sat without the city, on Olivet's gentle slope, with her who was more to him than all else save his newly found Savior, tho' his heart was heavy, still he felt a wonderful peace and strength to bear this trial of his love in the love of him who had commanded men to cast all their burdens on him.

They, John and Mary, were seated on Olivet's western slope looking toward the gate of their native city, Jerusalem. As they sat and talked John was striving to place before her the wonderful scene he had witnessed at Bethany. His face bore traces of the pain he felt as he read in her face and heard in her words that she doubted him. Yet a light from above seemed to shine from his eyes as he eagerly bent toward her telling her what he had seen.

"I was there and saw this wonderful man as he came to the tomb with the women, Martha and Mary, and those who followed them. His head was bowed as if in prayer and when he reached the tomb he raised his eyes to Heaven and lo,—there were tears flowing down his cheeks on his beard. The Savior wept. In tones of mild command he bade the men who stood near roll away the stone from the mouth of the sepulcher and when they hesitated and exclaimed that he had already been dead four days, the master bade them, more firmly, to open the tomb and they obeyed.

"The love-light shone from his dear eyes as he raised his voice to his Heavenly Father and thanked God that he had heard his prayers. And when he had finished praying he called Lazarus and bade him come forth. Then the people fell on their knees for fear and some turned to flee, for Lazarus, still wrapped in the grave-cloths, came out of the sepulcher. Jesus bade the men loose him and Lazarus stood before us a whole man recalled from the dead. Then it was that the

light came to me and I loved the Master. Oh, love, wouldst that thou could have seen him as I have seen him with tears on his face, and could have heard the music of his voice as he called the dead to life. Then wouldst thou too believe. My heart is happy save that thou art out of the circle of his love." Thus spake John, but Mary answered: "Thou know'st John that thou was't over-wrought by thy long journey when thou dids't witness this strange thing and that thou was't not thyself. Else how could'st thou, who from thy infancy has't been trained for the priesthood, have believed in this blasphemer? He is but a man like thyself. Is he not of the lowest class, born in a stable among the beasts, and of a shameful mother? Why, oh why, my love, wilt thou still believe in him?" And in the depth of her grief she clasped his hand in a feverish clasp and gazed into his face with tear streaming eyes.

The gentle breeze caught her hair from her shoulders and blew it across his face. He caught it in his hands and kissed it as he looked down on her in a sorrowful yet hopeful glance. Her eyes fell before his gaze of firm yet tender resignation to the suffering he must bear and her head sank to his bosom while her bare brown arms clung round his neck. "Oh," she sobbed, "if thou would'st only scold and be cross with me as thou was't sometimes in the days gone by,—but no, somehow since thou hast learned to love this strange man I think thou lovest me more tenderly than ever. For thou never reproachest me save by the sorrowful look in thine eyes." And in the excess of her grief she sobbed like a child.

"Dear one," he murmured, drawing her closer, "know'st thou not that the very law he teaches is the law of love? Thou has't truly said that I love thee more, if that were possible, since I have loved him, and my heart longs to give thee the light of,—"

A loud shouting interrupted them and they arose to see what had happened. The shouting had been approaching them for some time but they had not noticed it till the multitude was close to them, so engrossed had they been in their

subject. Now as they looked they beheld a vast throng coming down the road toward the city-gate shouting and singing "Hosanna! Hosanna to the son of David!"

Some ran on ahead and spread palm branches and garments in the way. The very rocks seemed to shout forth as they threw back the echoes "Hosanna! Hosanna to the Son of David!"

Trembling between fear and excitement the damsel clung close to her lover and watched the crowd draw near the city gate. As they drew near the spot where the young couple stood, John recognized the central figure of the multitude. He was riding on an ass and the people were strewing the way before him with palm branches and garments. His face was full of love and pity and around his head shone a halo of light. Now and again his hands were extended in blessing on those who were about him, and his smile seemed like sunshine as he spoke to his followers.

As the young man's eyes rested on this kingly figure he grasped the maiden almost roughly by the arm and pointing with his free hand cried: "Behold, Mary, the Master! That is He who raised Lazarus from the dead!" Then as the maiden looked Jesus glanced that way and seemed to smile on them.

The shouting of the multitude went on as before but she heard it not, the crowd was there as before but she saw it not. There was but one figure before her vision and that was the Christ. Silently as the sunlight steals over the eastern hills and brightens the eager landscape, chasing out all lurking shadows, so a sweet peace seemed to steal over her soul, as she looked each lingering shadow of doubt went scurrying from her heart, and looking up into the face of her lover she whispered: "I believe."

With great gladness John drew her to him and kissed her happy, smiling face; kissed the eyes that now clearly saw the truth; kissed the lips that now proclaimed a belief in the beloved Son of God. And with the multitude they raised their

voices and shouted: "Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord! Hosanna to the Son of David!"

Clinging closely together they descended the slope and followed the crowd into the city. Here all was turmoil and confusion. "Who is this man?" was the question on every lip and the answer came back from the happy throng "Jesus of Nazareth of Galilee!"

While the city was still in a state of fevered excitement over the triumphal entry, lo, the very prophet in question, this Jesus, went into the temple and drove out all who bought and sold there, calling them thieves and robbers. As the day grew late he and his followers left Jerusalem and set out toward Bethany.

Mary and John had followed him thro' all the changing scenes of the day and as he departed they followed to the city gate and stood silently watching him and his few followers as they disappeared to the eastward in the fast gathering darkness. Then they turned to go back into the city. But whither? Ah that was the question! The fact which they had overlooked before now stared them in the face. By her acceptance of Christ Mary had forfeited her home. And now they were both out-casts.

It was John who broke the spell. "Mary," he said, "since we are now of one mind let us go to the good father Nicodemus and be wed. It is said that he has been greatly impressed with the teachings of our Jesus and surely he will not turn us away." Unable to speak for the fullness of her heart Mary made him answer by the love-light in her eyes.

Straightway they sought out the good priest and told him their troubles. Not only did the generous old man perform the solemn rites for them but he directed them where to find some of the followers of the Lord with whom they might stay and then he dismissed them with his blessing.

Gladly indeed were they welcomed into the midst of the little band to which the good priest had directed them and there they dwelt in happiness.

One night John did not return at the time of closing the house and Mary in fear waited his coming. It was nearly morning when he knocked for admission and when she opened the door he staggered into the room and sank groaning upon a couch. He was white and haggard and as she took her place beside him and sought to comfort him he burst into a flood of tears. Woman-like she comforted him and soothed him and then he told her the cause of his grief. "This night, oh beloved, they have taken our Master, bound him, and carried him before the authorities and even now the mob is crying 'Crucify him, Crucify him.' And when they smote him and accused him he never answered them but stood there in silent majesty and looked on them in pity.".

Then she mingled her tears with his and grief soothed grief. Thus they sat till their tired minds and bodies gave way to nature and they slept.

They slept till way into the day when they were suddenly awakened by the deep booming of thunder and the rocking of the earth. They rushed into the street and were surprised to find that it was dark as midnight tho' they knew it to be near the sixth hour of the day. They hastened toward the market-place and there met some who told them that the Jews had crucified the man called Jesus and that he now hung on a cross between two thieves on Golgotha. In deep grief they hastened thro' the city to the gate and there on Golgotha beheld the three crosses and on the central one hung the Christ. In bitter anguish they ascended the hill-side and knelt near the groups at the foot of the cross. The life light had already gone out and they knelt before him who had given his life for the redemption of the world.

But theirs was not to be the joy in this world of knowing him as a resurrected Lord. A seam suddenly opened in the ground and the horse of a Roman soldier standing near, becoming frightened at the yawning abyss dashed upon them as they knelt together.

When they raised the bodies their lives too had fled. They had gone to be with him in Paradise. United in life, death, and eternity. "Boots."

THE UNSEEN BATTLEFIELD.

THERE is some place about which cluster the fond memories of every man, home-stead to the brother and the sister, historical remains for the historian, and mountains and fiels of mineral product for the scientist. But these are only for a few. There are spots throughout the world, not noted for the fertility of soil, not known for mineral wealth, not noted like California for the gigantic oak, not known like Lebanon for the fir. These places are really worth nothing in themselves; but they are loved, held sacred and esteemed by all the world. Many a mountain, hillside and valley has been made memorable by battles fought, blood shed, and lives sacrificed upon it.

We need but turn our eyes east-ward and behold the fatal "Waterloo" upon whose broad plains the gleaming cohorts of proud Napoleon sank to rise no more. The victorious English legions have made this a dark spot to a conquered enemy, but a mighty monument of English soldiery. Upon that field flowed the best blood of France, and she looks to-day upon that memorable spot with a feeling of sadness and a blush of shame.

Famous Marathon saw the prestige of Persian arms forever destroyed; and amid the dying groans of the conquered host went down forever, the despotism of the East, and with a shout of victory rose triumphantly the civilization of the West.

As we look upon the forever renowned Gettysburg, and our eyes follow the path of Picket's charge, where by the blood of thousands of men this ground was hallowed, the price of blood and life is far too costly for any glory or honor derived

there-from to be a cause of rejoicing. To those not engaged in the fight there is always a feeling of joy mingled with that of sadness, that comes to mother or sister as she looks on the battle field and with tears in her eyes recalls that here is where father or brother, pierced by the enemy's bullet, gave up his life for his country.

Every nation has its battle-fields upon which Freedom, Religion, and Right have been contended for. In some battles, perhaps, it has lost and in others won; but those where they suffered defeat are held just as sacred, admired just as much, as those from which they marched away triumphantly. The cause for this is no doubt the fact that it has been hallowed and dedicated by the blood of their fathers and brothers.

But not all battle-fields have trembled with the tread of contending armies, the clash of armor, and the roar of cannon. The greatest battles have been fought on unseen fields, not amid the sound of shot and shell and the strains of martial music, but in the quiet recesses of the individual heart.

Greater victories than Marathon and Thermopylae have been won by heroes, whose praises are unsung and who sleep in unknown graves. Sadder defeats than Waterloo and Yorktown have been suffered by many who have failed to stem the advance of the hosts of sin.

To every individual there comes a time of fierce conflict when truth and right must contend with error and sin. The approaching onslaught is not heralded by the bugle's blast, nor its final outcome proclaimed by the clarion notes of victory. At some time in the heart of every man rages a battle, unseen and unknown, save by the God above. The heroes of earth's battle-fields may receive the homage of her teeming millions, and be surrounded by all the blazen pomp and glory of an Alexander or a Cæsar, but the hero or heroine of our battle-field is found in the rude hamlet as well in the gayly adorned palace. They are resting in the silent graves of our country church yards, as well as in the gilded mausoleums.

The victories of this countless host have never been proclaimed to the world; yet the God of Battles has seen their triumphs and recorded their successes. and when the day of final review shall come, they will be hailed by the angelic shouts of "Victory," "Victory!" A. W. F. '06.

FRESHMAN BANQUET.

THE Freshman Class held their first Annual Banquet at Hotel Haag, Milton, Pa., on Jan. 22, 1903. This was a day long to be remembered by the "Freshies."

The journey to Milton was made without molestation. Having chartered a special car we were "Monarchs of all we surveyed." On our arrival at Milton we were greeted very cordially. After a cheerful supper we spent a few pleasant hours in "seeing the city." Promptly at 10 o'clock we were assembled in the large and beautiful parlor and soon after, it was announced that the feast had been prepared.

The Dining Hall was appropriately decorated and every where could be seen our colors.

After the Banquet, which was served so tastefully that we cannot find words sufficient to express our appreciation, a number of toasts were responded to by members of the class.

After this we again assembled in the parlor where a fine program, consisting of both vocal and instrumental music and readings, was very successfully rendered.

The entire banquet was a success beyond the wildest dreams of a Freshman.

We shall long remember the kind and royal treatment which we received and in turn we tried to show our appreciation for this kindness by proving ourselves worthy of it.

We returned to our beloved Institution the following day to resume our labors with a full determination that "Labor omnia vincit."

Now, O Freshman! Let us be true.

True to God and true to man,
Stand nobly for the Brown and Blue.
Like noble and stout-hearted heroes stand.

A Freshman.

Societies.

CLIONIAN.

THE committee on the inter-collegiate debate has honored Clio by selecting one of her faithful members, Mr. L. M. Dunkelspeck, as one of the speakers in the contest, which will take place with Juniata College, at Huntingdon, Pa.

Quite a number of the members of our sister society favored us with their presence at a recent session.

Mr. J. J. Henderson, of Willen, Pa., was recently received into our society. The gentleman is well-known as a reader and impersonator, and we are sure he will be a valuable member.

It is sometimes said that woman is not a logical thinker, but anyone hearing the young ladies of Clio debate in the rostrum will see at once the fallacy of this assertion.

Sister Wallace has been entertaining our society with a number of well-rendered voluntary performances, which are much appreciated. Wallace deserves credit for setting before us an example of willingness. It is the willing worker who makes a success of his vocation, and in our literary societies it is this spirit of willingness to take part in the exercises that puts life into the sessions. If there is a reluctance on the part of any to appear before the society because of a sense of incapability or timidity, they should the more eagerly avail themselves of this opportunity for practice in public speaking. An artistic performance is not always expected. All the so-

ciety asks is that the performer shall do the best possible. The one that goes upon the rostrum with this purpose will not feel that his or her efforts are unappreciated.

W. H. K. '05.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

MANY rightly doubt we believe the evolutionary theory of man's creation, viz.—that he has sprung from the lower animals; but there is certainly visible to the student of history an evolution of civilization and education and, along with these, a gradual rise of the moral and ethical standard. But there exists no doubt of the evolution in every individual life as to its character and intellectual judgments. Man may inherit great intellectual capacities and strong traits and trends of character, but unless the proper environments are presented and grasped to bring these forth they will remain latent and dormant forever. While the former thought may apply but negatively to our lives there is also a positive one which we should never forget, viz.—that whatever man is to get out of life rests solely on himself. The Divine rule "What wilt thou?" is the proportionate measure of all our spiritual, intellectual and material acquirements. If a man is content with the toil and labor of life and simply cares to enjoy life for its living and pleasure, he can do so, but he need not be so, he *can* choose to rise. By sacrifice of some of the time and means spent merely for pleasure he can plant within himself a mine of knowledge and develope a mind that shall lead the world farther on in some way.

Environments we concede do not *make* ability but they do *develope* it and *increase* its range of usefulness. Therefore in regard to this particular and most important environment, Education, which brings us in touch with the lives and teachings of all the sages, philosophers, scientists and writers of the world, it may truly be said that he that deprives himself of it to the fullest extent limits the usefulness of his own life

both for himself and the world. Thus he that has the opportunity to acquire an education and don't is greatly at fault. But shame to the young man or woman who has started in its acquirement but does not avail themselves of every possible advantage. What man needs to be coaxed to take a good position? And yet many refuse to take one of the most necessary steps to acquire it, namely, the preparation for freely and clearly stating one's thoughts to another.

The selfish man is hated everywhere. Therefore while you are sitting at the feet of instructor after instructor, taking in books in volume of facts and knowledge, learn to pass it on and give it to the multitudes who are ignorant. This is your duty; fail to do it and you fail to measure up to your responsibility.

So to every member of Philo, we say, be earnest and active in your work. Be thankful when it is your turn to perform. And to our Society we raise the prayer and wish that she may never waver in giving her members every effort in literary development. Let all social and entertaining functions be secondary and but a means to an end.

Because of numerous happenings of school and town, we have had only one meeting since our Winter term, but let there be no lack of interest because of this delay and may the motto for our new year be, "Every man at his post at every call of duty."

During the past month we have taken in one active member. G. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove, Pa.

E. M. M. '03.

Y. M. C. A.

THE first two entertainments of the Y. M. C. A. lecture course have been given in the opera house of Selinsgrove. The first lecture was given by Dr. and Mrs. Burnett, on, "The Passion Play." This lecture was indeed a rare treat. The second entertainment was given by the Coit Novelty Co.,

and all those present were more than pleased with the entertainment. The committee is to be highly complimented upon being able to secure such talented numbers.

Our meetings have not been as largely attended this term as last. This may however be due to the fact, that there are so many organizations at work around the University, that there is a great tendency to slight the association work. This is indeed a great mistake in our college life. How easy it seems at times to neglect our systematic Bible study, and give way to some insignificant meeting, which if properly realized, would cause us to blush with shame and disgrace. We should keep in mind that the work of our association is the fundamental part of our education. We must awake from our indifference and realize that time lost now is lost forever, and that an opportunity neglected today slowly weakens our own lives, and darkens all the fond desires for a bright and a glorious future.

A union meeting of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. was held in Seibert Hall, Sunday, Feb. 8th. The occasion was the annual meeting of the World's Student Federation throughout the world, met for special prayer for the student body.

The 35th annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, convenes at Lebanon, Pa., from March 5th to the 8th. It is the earnest desire of the members of our association to have a large delegation present at that convention. Again we urge you to make up your minds to go. These conferences are so helpful to us in our spiritual life that that we can scarcely afford to miss them. If we cannot go let us pray for the meetings and ours shall be the blessings.

P. H. P.

Y. W. C. A.

OUR DAILY WALK AND CONVERSATION.

IF you put a piece of lead into a pocket full of quarters and dimes, the lead has no intention of blackening its neighbors; but let them jingle together for a week and then take

them out, and you will find the silver pieces all black. So a bad man blackens the soul of his neighbor without intending it.

We do not realize the importance of the unconscious part of our life-ministry. It goes on continually. In every greeting, we give to another on the street, in every moment's conversation, in every letter we write, in every contact with other lives, there is a subtle influence that goes from us that often reaches farther, and leaves a deeper impression than the things themselves that we are doing at the time. It is not so much what we do in this world as what we are, that tells in spiritual results and impressions.

I die tonight; but the members of my own family and of my own circle of acquaintance will never be again as if I had not known them. My influence upon them for evil or for good will be perpetuated in them, and thro them to others, modifying remote generations; it will live for evermore, enduring as the water of the deep, with countless changes, a power throughout all ages.

Francis of Assisi once stepped down into the cloisters of his monastery, and, laying his hand on the shoulder of a young monk, said:—

"Brother, let us go down into the town and preach."

So they went forth, the venerable father and the young man, conversing as they went. They wound their way down the principal streets, around the lowly alleys and lanes, and even to the outskirts of the town, and to the village beyond, till they found themselves back at the monastry again. Then said the young monk, "Father, when shall we begin to preach?" And the father looked kindly down upon his son and said:—

"My child, we have been preaching; we were preaching while we were walking. We have been seen, looked at; our behavior has been remarked; and so we have delivered a morning sermon. Ah, my son, it is of no use that we walk anywhere to preach, unless we preach as we walk."

C. R. E.

SOCIFTY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

ON January 23rd, the Society had the privilege of listening to a good and instructive lecture delivered by Dr. A. H. Spangler on the "Development and Care of the Teeth."

On February 6th two well written papers were read by members of the Society. The subject of the first was "Petrifaction" and dealt particularly with the petrified forests of Arizona, and the different theories as to their formation. The subject of the second was the "Great Terminal Moraine." The latter paper is given below.

THE TERMINAL MORAINE.

Not more than half a century ago Louis Agassiz entirely revolutionized the old theories which geologists held concerning the ice period of the North American Continent. He had devoted much of his time to a special study of the glaciers of Switzerland. He studied both comparatively and finally announced that the northern part of our country at one time was a vast and extensive glacial sheet. In all the treatises of Geology there is no theory advanced that has more marks of evident proof than this of a vast northern glacier. Indeed its proofs are so conclusive and evident that it is not spoken of as a theory by present day geologists but as a fact. These proofs will be set forth under three distinct heads. And wherever these three marks are observed, it is conclusive evidence that such a country is a glaciated region. The following marks then:—first, the scratching and polishing of rock surface; secondly, the shaping and scratching of moved fragments; and thirdly, the transportation of boulders and detritus in consequence of which the formation of moraines and especially terminal moraines,—are the most important records of a glacier and are not known to be caused by any other agency.

The Northern Drift as the terminal morainrs of North America is called complies with these evident marks in every particular. Its survey has almost been completed across our entire country. The line of demarkation between glaciated

and non-glaciated regions is so distinct that even a causal observer readily notices the difference. And again the peculiar and unnatural terrace formed by the moraine immediately arouses suspicion of glacial phenomena.

It has been accurately traced to the district of Manitoba; from there continuing westward little is known; but eastward it holds its course from Dakota through Nebraska, the northeastern corner of Kansas, east through Missouri to the Mississippi close to St. Louis; whence it passes across Illinois and Indiana into Kentucky, crossing into Ohio near Cincinnati; thence extending north east into Pennsylvania a little north of Beaver. Through Pennsylvania let us trace it more in detail. From Beaver County it extends through the southeastern corner of Lawrence cutting the northwestern corner of Butler, through Venango and Crawford. It enters Cattaraugus County, New York, from the northeastern corner of Warren County. In New York it makes a sharp curve and again enters Pennsylvania at Potter County and extends south east passing north of Williamsport and reaching Berwick within about two miles. It crosses the Delaware river at Belvedere, extends through New Jersey to Staten Island, thence traversing the whole length of Long Island appearing again at Block Island and Cape Cod. It continues along the shoals of Nova Scotia from whence it passes south of Greenland having probably joined the great ice sheet of northwestern Europe.

We have briefly traced the course of this remarkable moraine and will now more especially consider it as it appears in our own state. The character of the hill is marked and well defined when compared with water formed-clays. Its distribution is not effected either by valleys or mountain ranges. We find it present on the Pocono plateau and throughout the Allegheny mountain region in Lycoming and Sullivan counties as well as in the valley regions of the Delaware river and over the level and comparatively low country of New Jersey. Its depth varies from a mere sprinkling of detritus or

boulders in the eastern part of the state to 100 or 200 ft. in the northwestern part; while in some of the western states it even reaches a depth of 300 ft. In Mercer County where a deep cut penetrates the hill its character can be studied with more satisfaction. The lower part is more compact and of a bluish color. Blue, because it is supposed that oxidation has not effected it at this point as yet. There are a number of theories advanced determining just how this moraine was formed but the one that meets with greatest credence is that the material gathered beneath the ice sheet was deposited not at the end of the glacier as it melted but near the margin as the weight of the ice above was diminished. Accordingly then we can easily account for its width in all its variations. In different parts of the state it varies from one-half or less to two, three, or even four miles in width.

How that this ice sheet acted as a great plane can easily be understood when one remembers that according to evidence it was of such depth that even the tops of the highest mountain were covered by it; their tops bearing striae marks and polished rocks. At first it only moved loose and small particles of rubbish under it but these finally became fixed in the ice and acted like a steel edge fastened to some wooden tool. The effectiveness of this great ice sheet was thus increased the farther it advanced. This vast glacier must have been comparatively free from detritus on the top except an occasional large boulder. Accordingly the debris that is found in the hill is more smooth and rounded and not as angular as material deposited by lateral moraines from glaciers in Switzerland. Nevertheless the rubbish is easily distinguished from pebbles that have been rounded by water action inasmuch that the striated surface soon disappears and is worn off entirely when rolled and tumbled by water.

Another remarkable proof is advanced when one observes that the ridges regarded as terminal moraines all extend at right angles with the glacial striae, this fact is true both in the mountainous as well as in the low land regions.

The transportation of boulders is one of the most peculiar facts and some of the phenomena connected with it have not been explained by scientists up to this time. The place from which these erratics must have come can be traced with great accuracy. The striae marks can be relied upon as showing the direction in which it traveled. The character of the boulder gives the evidence from which epoch or series of rock it has been broken. Often we find that large erratics have been raised from lower to a higher level like the large Helderberg boulder on the top of Kittatinny mountain to which place it has been transported from a stratum in the valley 1000 feet below. Adirondack syenite boulders are in evidence on the top of Pocono plateau and near Wind Gap; while the western part of Pennsylvania enormous boulders of Canadian granite have been brought down. A noticeable fact is observed that the further these erratics have been moved the more abrasion they have suffered. The Helderberg rock on the Kittatinny mountain is very jagged and angular since it was only moved a short distance while the Canadian granites in the western part of the state have been striated, polished and well rounded.

We may well remember that a glacier does not gouge out holes and basins in which water may collect and in this manner afterwards form ponds and lakes. It acts as a leveler, a plane to make the country even, pushing before it small elevations and depositing them in depressions. The moraines of recession are potent factors that aided in forming ponds and lakes. These recessional moraines were formed when the ice was receding. It may have happened that the glacier was receding for many years and then conditions changing slightly may have remained stationary for a long period of time—thus, through the ages, forming many terminal moraines in its course of final recession. These moraines are rightly termed recessional. And as they were formed they clogged up streams and in some instances filled up entire drainage systems in such a manner as to compel an altogether different outlet for the

accumulated water. Thus we see that lakes were not formed so much by a process of gouging out as a process of daming and filling up. Lakes, ponds, and marshes are so numerous in glaciated regions that if an accurate geographical map of a country is presented one is able to judge with some degree of certainty whether at any time it was subject to glacier action.

Theological Notes.

DR. YUTZY Jan. 11th preached for Rev. McKenzie in the Lykens charge. On the 18th for Dr. Weber in Sunbury. in Zion Lutheran Church. On Feb. 1, at Oak Grove he dedicated the church of which Rev. J. Earnest Zimmerman is pastor.

G. W. Scheese preached in Scranton both Jan. 18th and Feb. 1st. S. P. Young occupied the same pulpit Jan. 25th.

L. M. Brownmiller occupied the pulpit for his father Jan. 4th, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Reading, Pa.

J. A. Richter preached Jan 11th at Freemont, of the Freeburg charge and on Jan. 25th, at Berrysburg.

D. J. Snyder preached in Scranton Jan. 11th and on the 18th at Rebersburg, occupying the pulpit for Rev. C. B. Harman. Feb. 1st preached regular at Oak Grove.

C. Lambert occupied the pulpit of D. J. Snyder in the Oak Grove Church near Moorsburg, Jan. 18th.

W. H. Derr, Jan. 11th, occupied the pulpit of R. G. Bannen, of Messiah's Lutheran Church, Burlingame, Pa. On the 18th in Emanuel's Church north of Williamsport, where he preaches regularly and Feb. 1, he occupied the pulpit of A. E. Cooper, at Maple Hill, Pa.

I. Z. Fenstermacher, Jan. 18th, preached at Danville in

the German Lutheran Church (German) also at Grovania (English) and at Ridgeville, Pa.

G. W. Fritch at Moselm, Berks Co., preached in German.

W. H. V. Carney preached at Orangville, Pa., on Jan 11, and in Milton for Dr. Reimensnyder, Jan. 18th and Feb. 1.

Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

GARNS made his debut in Society the evening of the Passion Play. The excitement must have been too much for him as the next day he was not able to attend class.

Cracking walnuts on the radiators seems to be a fad among some of the "Preps" at the present time.

Kline and Holshen are two new men in this department.

Brown is always in time for breakfast now. This wonderful change was brought about by the placing of an electric bell in his room.

Camerer and Roberts represent our department on the basket ball team.

At the present time L. V. Williams is confined to his room with a sore neck. "Fat" fears that he is getting a carbuncle.

The "Preps" are taking great interest in the Y. M. C. A. Lecture Course. It is said that Rinehart is among those who bought two tickets.

W. K. Fleck, of Huntington, joined our ranks at the beginning of the term.

Keefer on account of his many visits to the island may be justly called "a citizen" of Selinsgrove.

At the present time Prof. Young, one of our teachers is confined to his bed with a bad cold. Prof. Carney and Mr. Lambert are taking charge of his classes.

"Artie" Dimm who was last year a shining light in our department spent a few days with us during the latter part of January.

Some of the younger members in our department are taking great interest in gymnasium work and are becoming quite proficient. It would be well for more of us to follow their example.

Mr. V. Minnich and W. D. Brown accompanied the basket ball team to Selinsgrove on the 23rd of January.

J. Ernst Deppen who took a Normal Course last spring, is with us again as a member of the Sub-Freshmen Class. Last fall Deppen was with the Militia in the coal regions.

S. A. M.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

MUSIC is a language. Spoken language is always local and artificial, but music is natural and universal. Music appeals to the emotions of every intelligent mind; it generates strong emotions; it has a meaning to every mind whether in the frosts of Iceland or in sunny Naples.

Like poetry it is less exact in definitions but more powerful in descriptions. To be able to think in music is the true basis of culture in music. No person is worthy of being called a musician until he can render his thoughts and emotions in musical terms.

Napoleon who will be remembered by future generations for no other reason than his knowledge of major tactics said —"Of all the liberal arts music has the greatest influence over the emotions and is the art to which the law-giver should give great attention."

Miss Clare Krall the new teacher of this department has taken charge and has fallen into the routine of the work very naturally.

Miss Elizabeth Fisher was compelled to give up music and undergo a treatment for her eyes.

The music students regret very much the departure of Miss Elna Houtz and Miss Rose Meyer, who are now studying music at Peabody Institute, Baltimore.

Mr. William Price and Prof. Carney are taking vocal lessons under the new director.

I. M. R.
F. M. E.

MISS CLARE KRALL.

DIRECTOR OF INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.

Miss Clara Krall was born at Schaefferstown, Pa., where she received her early education. After receiving her High School diploma she entered Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pa. Here she graduated with honors in the elocutionary, musical, and classical courses.

Her musical education was pursued in Philadelphia and New York under the first masters.

She was appointed representative of the London College of Music, London, England, having taken a thorough course in piano and voice under the examiner in the United States and Canada,—Stocks Hammond, M. D.

Miss Krall has taught in Lebanon Valley College, Pa.; Irvington College, Ky.; "Kee Mar College," Md.; "The Reading Classical," Pa., and has won distinction and honor.

She has the wonderful record of having begun her work as a teacher at the early age of sixteen.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

THE ladies of Seibert Hall greatly enjoyed the recent festivities incident to sleighing. Numerous excursions were made to the country when the girls had the pleasure of remaining in the sleighs, while the boys gallantly walked by their sides. All report a most excellent time. And the latest cry is, "More Snow! More Snow!"

Miss Rose Meyer and Miss Edna Houtz have gone to Baltimore, Maryland, to finish their musical course.

We are glad to welcome to our ranks Miss Elizabeth Persing, of Sunbury, Pa.

The ladies have all been marshaled to make their appearance, in due time, in The Lanthorn.

A new mystic circle has been formed among the girls known as the "S. M. K."

Miss Lulu Smith entertained friends from Berwick, a few weeks ago.

We are sorry to hear of Miss Brown's illness, and wish her speedy recovery.

Miss Mary Burns has been suffering from a very severe cold and is unable to attend classes. A. K. Y.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

"A KNOWLEDGE of business has now become a necessary part of education. Years ago a smattering commercial education was considered sufficient for the average student, but the student of to-day, looking out upon greatly changed conditions, finds that his own natural gifts, however great, are not sufficient in themselves, but must be supplemented by thorough technical and æsthetical training, in order to enable him to cope successfully with the business problems of to-day."

The students of this department united in a class organization, Jan. 27, '03. This indicates co-operation and continued success.

During the previous month several new students enrolled with us, and it is our sincere hope, that they will prosper in their work and enjoy success in the future.

G. S. Schoch was appointed to report for this department, for the Lanthorn, in which he was successful, by classifying, and grading the different branches. G. W. M.

ORATORY DEPARTMENT.

WITH the organization of the Dramatic Class the work in this department is almost doubled. Our first appearance will be on Feb. 14, at which time "A Box of Monkeys" will be played.

An interesting drama "Rebecca's Triumph" is now being cast and will appear the first week in March.

Mr. Bingaman has enrolled with us.

Miss Isabella Robinson is in our department this term. We are glad to welcome her.

Miss Sade Snyder and one of her classmates spent Jan. 15, in Sunbury.

On Feb. 5, Miss Anna Beaver attended a fudge party given by Miss Miller, of Selinsgrove. She reports having a "delightfully sweet" time. T. E. D.

Athletics.

SUSQUEHANNA has entered upon her second year in basket-ball, notwithstanding the fact that at present we are playing under difficulties "on account of failure to complete the new Gymnasium in specified time." But the season however, promises to be a successful one. A good schedule has been arranged for by Manager Whitmoyer. The team although compelled to walk half a mile to find a suitable floor for practice have been faithful in their work and merit the approbation and the support of those they represent.

Among the players of this year, are Capt. Roberts, Davis and Benfer, representatives of our first year's team. Among others who have proved themselves efficient and capable of

good team work are Sones, Pearson, Davis, Camerer and Hoch.

The first game of the season was played on Jan. 22, at Selinsgrove. Susquehanna met and was defeated by Gettysburg. The attendance was good and a deep interest shown in the game by all. Score 19—18.

GETTYSBURG.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Sieber	Forward	Benfer
White	Forward	Sholly
Mincemoyer	Centre	Roberts
Diehl	Guard	Camerer
Strohmie	Guard	Davis

Goals—Sieber, 5, White, 2; Strohmie, Roberts, 3; Benfer, Sholly, Davis. Goals from fouls—Roberts, 4; White, 3. Rerefee—Wagenseller. Timer—Trostle. Time of halves—20 minutes.

On Jan. 29 Susquehanna was defeated by the strong Williamsport Y. M. C. A. team in a game played at Williamsport. The score was 52—0.

WILLIAMSPORT.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Turner	Forward	Sholly, Sones
Vanhousen	Forward	Benfer
Knauss	Center	Roberts
Lutcher	Guard	Camerer
Speaker	Guard	Sones, Benfer

Field goals—Turner, 9; Vanhousen, 6; Knauss, 6; Lutcher, 5. Referee—Joagland, Umpire—Levy. Timer—Clarke. Time, 20-minute halves.

Jan. 31. Susquehanna lost to Bloomsburg, by the score of 22—9.

NORMAL.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA
Welsh	Forward	Benfer
Fisher, (Machada, Kilmer)	Forward	Sholly
Rarich, (Miller, Corcoran)	Centre	Roberts
Rueloff	Guard	Sones
Riland	Guard	Camerer

Goals from field—Welsh, 4; Macada, 4; Riland, 2; Roberts 3; Fisher, Camerer. Goals from foul—Roberts. Referee and umpire—Moore and Eyer, Bloomsburg Wheelmen. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

Feb. 5. Susquehanna played the Steelton Y. M. C. A. team at Steelton. Score 59 to 11 in favor of Y. M. C. A.

SUSQUEHANNA.	POSITIONS.	STEELTON.
Sholley	Forward	Breker
Pearson	Forward	Houseman
Roberts	Center	Dehner
Jones	Guard	Shuman
Camerer	Guard	McGarry

Goals from field—Dehner, 11; Houseman, 5; Shuman, 4; McGarry, 2; Breker, 4; Zimmerman, 3; Roberts, 3, Camerer, 2. Goals from foul—Dehner, Roberts, 2. Substitutes Hershey, Houseman, Zimmerman for McGarry. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Umpire, McHose.

Feb. 6. Susquehanna was defeated by the York Y. M. C. A. team by the score of 31 to 5.

YORK.	POSITIONS.	SUSQUEHANNA.
Small	Forward	Sholly
Weimer	Forward	Roberts, Hoch
Bowers	Centre	Camerer
Kohr	Guard	Sones
Buck	Guard	Pearson

Goals from field—Weimer, 7; Kohr, 3; Small, 2; Baughman, 2; Bowers, 1; Roberts, 1; Hock, 1. Goals from fouls—Weimer, 3; Roberts, 1. Umpire—Mr. W. Barnes. Referee—Dr. Evans.

Exchanges.

THE Idealist comes to us in a new form. The Christmas number has a very attractive cover and contains a number of good Christmas stories.

The ladies of the Lesbian Herald are to be commended for a number of good productions in the last two issues.

The Free Lance might improve with a little more literary matter.

Rays of Light contains several productions that will repay the reader for his time.

A well written article on The Greek Drama appears in The Thielensian.

We note with great pleasure the comment of The Hastings Collegian.

The Comenian contains several very good productions. "Why Are We at College?" is of special interest.

Several good prize stories appear in the High School Argus of December.

The School Record contains a very entertaining story entitled, "The Courtship of Deacon Perkins."

Congratulations to the High School Argus staff for their excellent Christmas edition. Besides a very attractive and appropriate cover, its arrangement and contents are almost faultless.

The Tome Forum continuing The Jacob Tome Institute Monthly, which we have missed for several months, has made it's appearance. This paper is well up to the high standard of its predecessor.

We wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following new exchanges: The Reflector of Elpaso, Texas; Action and Utterance, New York; The Pennant, Charleston, Ill.; The Lyseum, Los Angeles, Cal. J. N. O.

"Books—lighthouses erected in the great sea of time."

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"Our distinctions do not lie in the places we occupy, but in the grace and dignity with which we fill them."

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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Editorial.

OF the many problems confronting the students and Faculty at Susquehanna, the question of student government and discipline without doubt is the most important. It is imperative that it be solved at once. Time and thought have been spent in formulating plans and the method of democratic self-government by the Students' Senate now in vogue is with doubt a most excellent and efficient one. But before the efficiency of this plan can become fully evident several changes must be made in the present regulation of affairs and far more definite and specific criteria for conduct must be laid down by those into whose hands this duty is placed by the Institution.

There is on the part of the proctors in charge of Selinsgrove Hall an undue laxity in the enforcement of the current rules of the Institution. The breaking of rules is almost in-

variably winked at by them. The continued inactivity of those having charge over these affairs has brought things to such a turn that the appearance of a proctor upon a scene of disturbance is regarded more of a good practical joke by the perpetrators than as an act of reproof and censure. As long as the ones appointed to maintain order and discipline do their calling no more credit than they have done it during the past year or more, so long can they not in the least win the esteem and due respect from the student body. Even with a Student Senate in good working order, these must work together in full accord with the laws of our college for the best results in a proper compliance to them. Their service is entirely indispensable to the proper workings of the Senate. The proctors with the Faculty and the Students' Senate are complementary factors of the school's governing system.

But in order that every proctor may do his duty intelligently and as a proper criticism to be followed by the Executive Committee of the Students' Senate, a code of rules must be formulated which is specific and definite. The present code is good in some respects. But in regard to many things, it appears from past actions that some rules have been inserted simply to give the moral environment of the Institution an elegant and extra setting without any intention whatever of ever bringing the letter of the code as a whole into force. If the authorities never really desire to interfere with the breaking of certain restrictions, embodied in their rules, it were far better not to enter that restriction into the code than to have it standing there simply as a challenge for some one to break it. The breaking of one law with impunity always grants a seeming license to break others. If any one is not to be punished for disregarding one rule why should he be punished for the breaking of any? The rules should be so made as to allow sufficient freedom without in any way granting a license to any one of the student body to overstep the laws of propriety as limited by the laws of right.

There is also grave danger in leniency ofttimes practiced

by the Faculty. The members of this body in their effort to treat reported delinquents or culprits with all kindness have been almost invariably far too patient and really defeated the purpose of their organization as such. In cases relative to discipline, stern allegiance to fixed rule is almost always far better and more kind in the end to the offender than any leniency could be.

The student body as a whole composing the Students' Senate must also put itself into the spirit and workings of this organization. Not that every individual shall be a spy watching every one else with a critical eye, but each one should so conduct himself as to heighten the moral and intellectual status of the school. Everyone can help in this work. No one needs to play the spy. And he who makes it a practice to do so can not be censured too highly nor treated too cooly. Let each department do what it deems proper and every individual act as his higher, truer self prompts. Then will the problem be solved and the Students' Senate show itself the true American way of administering justice and blame.



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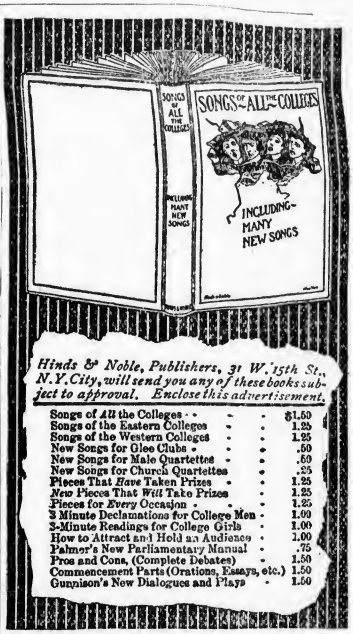
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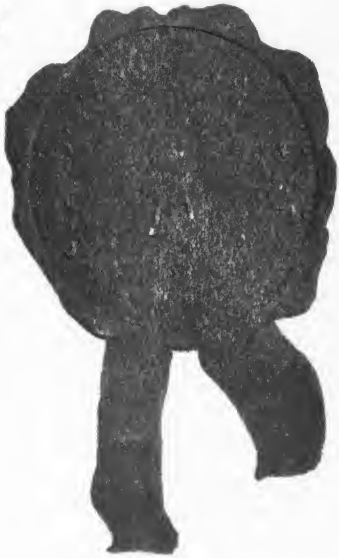
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THE SUSQUEHANNA...

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THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, March, 1903.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

REV. H. C. MICHAEL.

If you're not in heart and action a human life machine;
Or probably too mean
To expend an extra cent,
On the taxes or the rent,
And those many trying things,
Of which the poet seldom sings;
You'll have taken long before this your social right as king,
Of a happy little circle in a domain all your own,—
A kingdom of the family known as "Home, Sweet Home."

II.

Let me picture such a kingdom and the king thereof is you;
And subjects good and true,
Are the children, two or three,
Dancing daily on your knee.
Members of the realm are they,—
You the ruler holding sway;
With a power rightly wielded they will lovingly obey:
For the scepter is Affection, as you sit beneath the dome,
Crowned as monarch of the people in your "Home, Sweet Home."

III.

The touch of fame is pleasing, but it isn't half so grand,
As the touch of one small hand.
When our friends all disappear,
As misfortunes hover near,
Love prepares a healing potion
Mingles with it sweet emotion,
With the flowers and the fragrance and the incense of devotion.
Nothing else can substitute it, and wherever we may roam,
Greatness, glory, all are subject to the joys of "Home, Sweet Home."

IV.

The daily work grows irksome as you travel here and there,
And no one seems to care;
'Till with spirits sore, oppressed,

Turn to seek your place of rest;
When the dear spot comes to view,
Where another heart beats true,
And a face peers through the window, a waiting there for you,
You forget the cares behind you when at evening you come
To the haven labled "Welcome"; this is "Home, Sweet Home."

V.

The things that strengthened Luther in his days of greatest strife
Was his domestic life.
Here he frolicked as a boy,
Here his faith was mixed with joy,
Cheered by the musician's art
Prayer and praise his daily part.
His very soul re-echoed with his merry voice and heart;
And you listen, and you marvel at the pleasures of the tone,
That resounds from the keyboard of his "Home, Sweet Home."

VI.

The earth with all its fullness is the Lord's, His word declares;
But He gives His children shares,
Not in great extensive plots,
But these little hallowed spots,
Where the heart may rest awhile,
In the sunshine of a smile,—
In the calm and blessed assurance there is here no fraud or guile.
It is just a little sample of the blessed things to come,—
A type, a taste of heaven is our "Home, Sweet Home."

—*Wilmerding, Pa.*

"A MAN'S A MAN."

"A man's a man for a' that."—*Burns.*

TWO facts are a necessary part of the knowledge of every well rounded man. He should appreciate fully his own intrinsic worth on the one hand and the weakness of his human nature on the other. While the above quotation from Burns is followed, usually, in the positive sense alone, its negative is just as strong. A man's a man with all his

weakness as well as with all his powers. But the thought uppermost is that the person of a man or woman is first and foremost in every consideration no matter what the trappings of circumstances. Some have paid more attention to family connection and family name, regarding the question of a line of descent as of first importance. History brings us many instances such as "The Wars of the Roses" where for the sake of the family name and family honor the House of Lancaster and the House of York bathed the shores of old England in blood through a long series of years. To-day the traveller is still shown the rock hard by the Mississippi where the last of a powerful tribe of Indians hurled himself to death rather than smirch the family honor by yielding to an implacable foe. One can scarcely understand this strange element in human nature which so tenaciously clings to a straw of circumstances.

Speaking of those who occupy great fame and place in the world, we are led to inquire by what criterion we may judge greatness. Of those who filled a large place in the public mind the late lamented Queen Victoria is a most splendid example. And what, pray, was that which caused us to regard her as great? Was it the fact that her citizens could truly boast that the sun never sets on the territory over which England sways the sceptre of Empire? *Was it in the magnitude* and splendor of her armies, rank upon rank, file upon file, standing for *the integrity of her reign? Was it in the* strength of her navy with powerful ships pushing the Engglish flag over all the world? Aye, was it in the fact that usually schools and colleges spring up in the pathway where her armies tread? We answer, No! And the life and experience of the good Queen itself is a clear testimony against it. For was not the glory and greatness of her reign darkened by the very effort to add to this vast temporal power the Kimberly Diamond Fields. For this cause her glorious reign set beneath a cloud of war which provoked the sorrows of widows and orphans on two continents.

But did not her true greatness, after all, center around

the person of the Queen? It was the sterling Christian character and goodness of heart making her rule beneficent that marked the greatness of the woman. This was a greatness the lack of which all the powers of World Empire could not have supplied to such as King George III. Without a sterling character there is no greatness nor true, lasting power which lives in the hearts of men. For that is not true power which enslaves the body and drives the spirit to rebellion.

A man's a man in person, and if he be great what power or circumstance can destroy his intrinsic value? His soul is the diamond of which the regal splendor of royalty or the rags of poverty are but the indifferent setting. We hear so much about, "circumstances," about, "the time of the tide," and kindred thoughts. But give me the man who brings all the dignity, all the grandeur and all the sweeping power of a noble *manhood to his task and circumstances cannot make him fail.* He will scatter them to the winds by his courage, making a true success where oft-times to the world he seems to fail, for success is not always expressed in the terms of the equation of popular opinion. That man of courage and determination will be all the stronger for battling against the tide rather than waiting for its turn.

What matter, then, what powers or influences be the stay of a man. If he be unworthy, influence cannot keep him in his place and if he be worthy he will make a place when he finds none.

True, there must be something in a name, especially when that name be the seal of the first colleges and universities in the land, on your diploma. But diplomas do not win battles. It is manhood that wins. For just as large a percentage of the graduates of Harvard and Yale have the earmarks of failure as those of the small colleges.

In the race of life, who knows what adversity he may be called to face. But a good thing is to resolve to face adversity, turning misfortune into success and rising by sheer force of character on the very stumbling blocks of circumstances in

your path. A diamond is a diamond no matter into what crown it be set or what mire it be thrown. So also let us not forget that always and everywhere, "a man's a man" with all the virile powers of manhood. But this truth must also be balanced with the thought that a man is ever a man with all the *weakness* of human nature. We need this thought to keep us humble. The same Burns who wrote: "A man's a man," equally immortalized himself by: "Would some power the giftie gi'e us to see oursil's as ithers see us."

All the excellencies of the great Poet's life and character could not rescue him from the life of an aimless spendthrift. Byron must needs throw his life away in pursuit of vice. And so on all through the list of the great names which deck the pages of history, we are amazed at the weaknesses, the silly pranks and foibles of those who otherwise command our closest attention and respect. All of which goes to prove that however great, a man's a man with all the weakness and sin of the race. Even the Apostle Paul, great, glorious, self-sacrificing, a logician, scholar, saint and tireless Christian worker when tossing about for somewhat wherein he might boast, tossed aside as unworthy all his, name, state, scholarship, toil and sacrifice and chose to boast or glory in "the things which concerned his infirmities." And why should he pass by all other evidences of a great mind and heart and thus plant this rag of impunity as his banner of glory? Because, as he knew himself and his weakness better than any other, so he recognized that whatever of good was in him or wrought through him was by the working of another higher power. He saw in his weakness the working of the very power of God, who did for him and his life what he himself could not even imagine to do.

There is no real power but that which invokes the power of God and thus "when we are weak then are we strong." That which invites, invokes and uses the power of God is an abiding faith, an eternal trust in him as the deliverer and stay of the weakness of human nature. There is none truly great

save he whom God makes great. And he whom God makes great be he ever so small and weak is great indeed for "A man's a man for all that."

SANFORD N. CARPENTER.
Pittsburg, Pa.

A LETTER FROM MY CHUM.*

MY DEAR WINFRED:

The less I write, the least I have to tell. Many weeks have passed since I heard from you, and at no time was I more wisely prepared than now to live them. So many strange things have I met, coming and going, during the last few days I should not be surprised if some morning soon I should awake to find a grave across my path. I am always glad to hear about the fellows. Must have had fine times of late. Your troubles and joys are so closely akin to mine, I can not eschew their fruits.

I have been thinking so much about your earnest request for advice that I see nothing but that dark triangle with its 288,000,000 souls. And in my dreams I must face a mournful army of the child widows, helpless children, suffering mothers, and sin-cursed fathers of India. These night visions have been so real, that as I sit here in my silent study hours, me thinks, I hear their sobbing voices pleading for help; and when the night-shades at eventide curtain off the empty corners, I see staring at me from many sides those tear-stained faces, so sublimely sad, so painfully hopeless.

Should you go to India? I don't know. Should you go to the needy heathen? Yes, oh, yes! I cannot help, Chum, but advise you thus. You have many excuses I know which no doubt cause you to hesitate, but I believe you will not be disobedient to the vision you have seen. It may be hard to disregard your parents strong wishes, especially since they

*An extract of a letter from an alumnius to his friend and former roommate, still an undergraduate.

have worked so hard to educate you. Your past difficulties in learning languages might excuse you, if there were no power beside yours. The refusal of your dear friend Miss M———, to go with you must be painful, especially on account of the solemn step you took a year since. But, Winfred, which is worse, forsaking home and friends or our dear Lord Jesus? Choose Him, whatever you do. Count the cost, but count it in the credit column of God's account with you.

Do you know Rev. W———, of C———, this county. Maybe you heard some of the older boys speak of "Dutch," well, that's he. Unsuccessful, restless, careless and mysterious, I could never understand him until a short time ago. He is always wishing something, usually, that he would have stayed at his last charge. You may know he moves about so much.

Last Summer I met him on the train going to J———, we were both on our way to Commencement. We were associates the rest of the way, and that evening we became companions. Until night our distant association developed into comradeship. We talked far into the night, and some how we became fellows and opened each to the other the doors of our secrets of secrets.

"Say Godfrey" said he as the distant tower clock struck twelve, "do you know I'd be in India today, if it wouldn't have been for my wife." He was terribly in earnest, yet he blamed no one but himself only for his disappointment. It may seem rude in me to repeat this closely guarded secret of his, but I am sure of the heart of him to whom I write. Distil a lesson of happiness from its bitterness.

"During my senior year in College," he continued "I heard a great deal about the needs of the Foreign field. Everywhere new countries were opening their doors, and the cry for more men came from the Foreign Board. After much prayer I signed the Volunteer Card the following March. What a sweetness flooded my soul those precious days of com-

plete surrender. But the happiness that followed my consecration to God was short-lived.

"I went home on Easter recess. Miss G—— and I were then engaged, which step I had also taken in prayer, I dare not tell you what passed between us the first time I saw her that vacation. Enough to know that I came from her presence convinced she was not able to accompany me to India, that since she could not go it was my duty to keep my promise to her and also that I was entirely too sinful a creature, having caused the innocent girl much pain and many tears, to think of doing so noble a work. Under the spell of her momentary grief, I permitted her to lead me. And, oh Godfrey! she led me wrong! Ignorantly, it must have been ignorantly. She would never cause me this heartache intentionally. She is too good for that. I promised her never to go to foreign lands.

"I have kept my promise but have never known peace since. No one can measure the pain I have suffered. I love my wife, she is good to me, but never as I could have loved. At times I am so desperate with remorse, I wish I was dead. I am a murderer! The awful cry of the slain is never silent. I hear them now!

"My power to save the perishing millions is forever bound by my own consent. I once thought since I did not go I would work at home. But I can't. I cannot urge any one to go, heir question 'Why didn't you go?' almost drives me insane. I cannot appeal for gifts: my conscience never ceases to remind me I gave not myself. And how can I pray for aught but my miserable self.

"Wherever I go, whatever I do, I never feel His guiding hand. I left Him, despised His will. He left me. I am alone! Alone! All good is arrayed against me. I am often afraid to face a person, or open my bible, for I can never throw off the burning condemnation-ray of the changeless truth. I wait. An unseen arm of chilling terror compels me to wait for—I don't know what.

"Oh that I could quit this dungeon of eternal gloom. O that I could end this hopeless waiting for unknown penalties. The burden of hopelessness, despair, suffering and the agonizing spiritual blindness of those whom I refused to deliver from death has fallen upon me ten-fold heavier. And oh, I can't bear it! My heart is breaking! It is crushing my life! 'My God, my God, why has't Thou forsaken me!'"

This last was a heart-breaking groan, deep, strange and unearthly. The waves of an awful power crushed my courage. I lay still, helpless in the terrible presence of the demonic sorrow that was crushing his soul. Truly, Winfred, it was awful.

A merciful cloud restrained the pale light of the harvest moon. In time, tearful sobs melted his killing groans. I remained sleepless, but exhaustion laid him into a stupor for the rest of the night. Peacefully dawned the day, in which I thought profound thoughts, and he continued to suffer as we journeyed on our way. May no man ever fall heir to like agony.

Now Winfred, not this, but our Father's perfect will should guide you in deciding your life's work. Yet may you learn from this painful secret that you are passing thro a critical period of your life and unless you steer your bark straight in the brilliant pathway of the revealed truth-light of the rising Star of the East, you shall be cast on the merciless rocks of sorrow and remorse.

"Go to India?" You fortunate boy. What nobler work could you dream of? What grander opportunities or greater possibilities are offered by any calling? Where is the need of your talent and strength half so imperative? Oh how brightly your light will shine in that land of sinful darkness.

Hope you may most cheerfully resign all contrary desires, unhesitatingly conquer every hindrance and joyfully answer God's and India's call with a hearty, "Here am I, send me!"

Your Old Chum,

GODFREY.

OUR ALUMNI AS STUDENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

THE college graduate after leaving the classic halls of his Alma Mater soon discovers that there are many things, even along the line of his chosen profession, which he has not yet mastered; there are many things to be learned while he is out in active life before he is prepared to render the most efficient service to God and man. His college training will give him culture, culture of body, mind and heart, it will acquaint him with useful information, giving him a general knowledge of language, mathematics, history, science and philosophy; it will arouse a thirst for truth; it will form correct habits of study. Whether the above objects are fully realized depends more upon the application and natural ability of the student than the college in which he pursues his studies.

With a good college education the faithful, honest student has a most excellent equipment to meet and help solve the great problems of life. The college alumnus, if he will be faithful to himself, his fellows, his country and his God, must continue to study. While the college diploma is an evidence of having completed a prescribed course of instruction in a satisfactory manner, it ought not represent the end of study, but rather a preparation for more efficient and successful study. Nothing but failure and disappointment await the young man who thinks he knows it all and quits study even though he possesses a diploma from one of our best universities, while success is sure to each one who continues to study. Hard and faithful study is the golden key to success not only during our college days but after we are out in the active field of life.

While it is of primary importance for the preacher to study the Bible, theology, church government and subjects pertaining directly to his calling, and the lawyer, standard works of law, decisions of courts, legislative enactments and kindred subjects, and so with every one who has a special vocation, he should learn all he possibly can of his business or

profession, yet it is also necessary in order to meet all the duties of his vocation and be most successful in it, to study other related subjects. Among these Natural Sciences should occupy no small place.

While it is desirable to become more fully acquainted with the best literature, with the best thoughts of the best men of the past ages and to know the principles underlying the development of society and government revealed in the history of the nations, it is no less important to study the great principles underlying and controlling the development of the mineral, plant and animal kingdoms. While we receive much discipline and useful facts by studying the humanities as literature, logic, rhetoric and kindred branches, we receive no less mental and moral discipline, or less important and interesting facts, by studying the natural objects and phenomena with which we come in contact. Scientific studies are well adapted to awaken *thought and quicken the imagination*, they furnish the very best educative material. "The study of science teaches young men to think, while the study of the classics teaches them to express thought" says Mill.

Natural sciences more than any other subjects of investigation develop a habit of careful observation; whether it be that extended observation which notices the landscape with the distant mountain covered with the primeval forest, or the snow-covered peak raising its summit to the clouds, the peaceful river with its numerous tributaries resembling in the noonday sun ribbons of silver reaching out into the fertile valley and the meadow with its grazing herds; or that close observation which reveals the beauty of color, the symmetry of form and the design of the relations of the numerous component parts of the crystal, the plant and the animal.

So many of us rush along in this active busy world without noticing matter and energy in its diversified forms and all of which have been prepared by a kind Providence for man. The microscope reveals a wonderfully interesting world of

living matter of many forms, each endowed with distinct life processes.

Fellow-alumni, we ought to observe more carefully the things about us, to all of which we sustain a certain relation.

We go through life, having eyes yet not seeing the things which have been made for us and which we have been commanded to subdue, and over which we shall have dominion.

You ought to continue the study of Natural Sciences for the value and pleasure they afford you. Study these subjects as a recreation if for no other reason. Let those who are so much engrossed with business, or concerned with the thoughts and works of man, come apart occasionally and listen to nature's teachings. Are you ever tired of your daily work? Come and receive rest by studying nature. Are you ever discouraged and sad? Come apart and notice the beauty and harmony of natural objects and forces and be glad. Are you weary of life and have ill-health? Come and obey nature's laws and you will have length of days and health, The casual observer must be pleased with the harmony of color seen at sun rise and sun set when all the prismatic colors are stretched out over the canopy with the red and crimson along the horizon and the blue and violet in the zenith. He must find rest and pleasure while viewing the distant blue above with its floating, silver-lined clouds, or the green carpet beneath with its beds of violets and roses. Who can listen to nature's music as the chirping and warbling of the birds, the humming of the bee, the song of the brook, the chorus of insects and frogs without receiving profit.

Again, fellow alumni, keep close to nature and study her lessons because of their moral and spiritual effect upon your life. Study the rocks which are arranged in strata and layers resembling the pages and chapters of an immense volume, and the secrets which are engraved on them will tell you of the changes and progress through which the earth has passed in order to be prepared for man's abode.

Not one of the so-called Natural Sciences will lead the earnest, thoughtful student away from God. All will bring you to a wise, powerful, beneficient Creator. Who can study the laws of matter and life revealed in matter honestly without recognizing in them the very thoughts of God. Study nature so you may be led through nature up to nature's God. Keep close to nature so you may be close to God.

THE DIET OF WORMS.

'TWAS a day in April, 1521; when Dr. Martin Luther entered the city of Worms. Rumors of his coming were flashed among the people and the excitement was great. Multitudes were out to greet him, windows were crowded with curious eyes, and the housetops served as a balcony for anxious spectators to witness this great procession. All were eager to get a glimpse of the Augustine monk who had bid defiance to the Pope.

Europe was, at this time, undergoing a course of renovation. She was being shaken from stem to stern. The roar of the cannon of the Reformation could be heard on the summit of the Alps and as it rolled over the beautiful Italian valley beyond. Public opinion was at the boiling point and the river of the New Learning were pouring *a mighty flood into* the ocean of ignorant Catholicism. Here and there could be seen the phosphorescent glow of the works of former martyrs. The fruit of Papacy was black at its core. Slowly and mysteriously wondrous changes are made. The day-time of religion is approaching, but oh, the darkness just before the dawn.

Is it any wonder that multitudes of curious humanity should be out to see this strange man; the man with the iron will and unshaken confidence in his cause? He was the man of whom the grandfather of Charles V, his enemy, wrote: "Take care of Luther. We have need of him." I say is it

any wonder why more than a score of thousands should be out to see the man whose works they had read and of whom the public mouth spoke constantly?

Worms was at this time a city of renown. It was one of the oldest cities of the empire, and at this time had a population of about fifty thousand. It was here Charlemagne was married. But now the city is all ablaze with excitement. Renowned and influential potentates from all parts of the Empire are assembling. Thousands of strangers are coming to see the Augustine monk. Luther's friends do not want him to enter Worms and even entreat him just outside the city under the old elm tree. Here he gave utterance to the memorable words: "I will go to Worms if as many devils await me there as there are tiles on the housetops." He went and Providence protected him.

He was a man with as much courage as convictions. Courage, yes, my, friend, you may have courage but too often there is flaw and just when it ought to stand the test it breaks. It is one thing to have convictions but it is a grander and a more glorious thing to have the courage to stand back of them. We often feel that we are in a right cause, but when the crucial test comes, pride or public opinion causes a halt. Ah, such an one is a moral coward, a deserter in the time of battle. His life ends where millions are conquered, like Captain Hull, at first signs of conflict. How many put on their armor to war for a truthful conscience, but when the din of battle sounds, when public discussion and censure arise, flee!

Luther knew he was right and was true to his oath when he promised to defend the gospel with all his power. The monk, poor financially, yet vastly rich in knowledge and love, enters the city. Little does he think as he walks up the streets of famous Worms that he is about to cause one of the most illustrious and conspicuous pages in the world's history. The city is one grand chaos. Both friend and foe want to see him. Some favor him with pity and comfort, others crying: "Treat him like Huss and Savanarola. Burn him."

This was the condition of affairs when the conqueror entered the city. He marched steadily on never dreaming of defeat. He did not feel terrified at the presence of the Emperor, in whose hands were the lives of millions and he too so fond of bloodshed, in whose path none dare step. But the inhabitants were not the only ones excited. When Charles V received intelligence of Luther's approach to the city, he becomes very nervous and inquired: "What shall we do with this heretic?" Well might he call him a heretic. The sentence for a heretic was burning at the stake. Why did they not pass this sentence upon "The solitary monk that shook the world?" Why did not His Majesty say: "To the stake with him?" Because he could not. He gave them the opportunity to prove his works wrong, from the scriptures which they considered law. They could find no error. But here stands Emperor Charles V, the ruler of the empire, millions under his jurisdiction and by compulsion at his service, brought to defiance and forced to retreat at the presence of a poor monk.

At four o'clock in the afternoon Luther is surrounded before the Diet. The historian tells us that he borrowed a suit of clothes for his were worn hard on the journey. Thousands escort him to the Diet. Well might the monk have shrunk in fear before this mighty assembly. All eyes were centered upon him.

The Diet you will recall was a legislative or administrative body comprising all the illustrious men of the realm, and on this particular occasion all the wealthy people came to see the action of the monk, to see him wilt and recant before the Emperor.

To give some idea of the Diet and its splendor, there were present the Emperor, one arch-duke, six dukes of kingly rank, twenty-four dukes of high standing, eight margraves, three nuncios, thirty bishops, five royal commissioners, besides learned doctors and counselors without number. Philip Land-

grave was there with a train of six hundred cavaliers. If the other princes had trains in any such a manner there must have been from twenty to thirty thousands of strangers at Worms.

It was before this mighty assembly, inferior to none in Europe for magnificence, each duke and prince trying to outshine the other, that the sickly Luther stood—we say sickly for he was sick a few days before when on his way. He did the proper obeisance to the Emperor and stood before His Majesty awaiting for his condemnation or fair trial, he knew not which. The titles of his books were read. He acknowledged them as his works. Is it any wonder that he was somewhat nervous at first? Well ought one's heart palpitate when he is about to commit words upon which the comfort of millions repose. Why is it that the best of orators are slightly nervous at first appearance? Then imagine him standing before such an assembly and he too a pauper compared with the wealth around him, but an intellectual diamond in a setting of pebbles, for truth is knowledge and he was the only one that possessed the truth.

His nervousness soon left him and only added to his concentration. Before deciding anything finally he asked till the next afternoon to think and pray over it. Time was granted him. The next afternoon at four o'clock he appeared. The Emperor thought the victory half won and certain of an affirmative answer, asked him the following pointed question: "Will you recant?" The man of God, medium height, and with his clear sweet voice (for he was a singer) responded. His address lasted about two hours. In the course of it he said: "If I have spoken evil witness against me." He closed it with this: "Let us take care lest the reign of our young and noble prince, Emperor Charles, on whose imperial Majesty, next to God, we build such high and flattering hopes, should be a fatal and disastrous one in its commencement and termination. In speaking thus I do not suppose that such noble princes have need of my instruction, or my calling such

things to their recollection, but I wish to discharge my duty to the German nation, my dear native land. And so I would commend myself into your August Majesty and your Illustrious Highness. I beseech you in all humility not to permit yourselves to be influenced against me by my enemies without reason."

He completed his address in German and then was asked to deliver it in Latin. Not hearing the advice of a friend who saw he was fatigued and told him that was sufficient, he started and delivered it in Latin more effective even than in German. This done the Speaker, Eck, sharply addressed him: "You have not given a definite answer to the question, Will you revoke and retract or will you not?" Luther raised his eyes and hands toward heaven and with a strong and impressive voice said: "Hier stehe ich; ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir."

By the help of the Divine Guide, he uttered words that caused the steel structure of all Western Europe to quake. Firm as the God on whom he rested, he stood like the Gibraltar of the moral world, the intellectual monarch of that vast and magnificent assembly. He defied the enemy in its very capitol.

Here took place the greatest and most important act in the history of the world. Here was the nucleus around which gathered millions for the defense of the Kingdom. Previous reformers were swallowed up in their cause, but Luther stood like a lighthouse to the Christian world. His address of defence won for him great renown at Worms, and was flashed like an electric spark all over the land. His previous writings and preaching placed him on a high plain. Had he recanted at the Diet, perchance we would know but little of his deeds. But thanks to the Giver of all good and the Protector of the faithful, he was true as the truth, not in any wise obstinate or stubborn, but open to conviction and correction.

The germ which was planted on that famous day has taken root. A season of nearly four centuries has occasioned

it to bring forth the fruit we now enjoy. And we treasure the works of the Great Reformer as a memento of an invaluable legacy. "Blossom."

THE MUHLENBERG MISSION.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF REV. J. H. STRAW TO PROF. W. H. B. CARNEY.

Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa,
Muhlenberg Mission, Jan. 15, 1903:

I FOUND this land and the surroundings at the mission much more pleasant than I anticipated. Before leaving the Homeland I heard so many bad reports about this country that it almost led me to think that this is a very inhospital and deadly land, where the missionaries came to die. I have found it far from being such a land, however. After more than five months' stay, I have not been in bed a whole day on account of sickness. In short, for three months of that time, I felt better than during the corresponding period in America last year.

This is really a beautiful land. There is an almost endless variety of trees, shrubs, and plants of luxuriant growth in the surrounding country. The Liberian flora is rich indeed. There are flowers of gorgeous hues and fragrant odor blooming all the year. There are pretty birds with melodious voices that sing their gay songs in the branches of perennial trees, from January to December. There is more than one beautiful landscape and woodland scene, and there are natural arbors and bowers, beautiful enough to be the abode of the nymphs of ancient Grecian story.

In contrast with this beautiful picture there is another very dark one. The spiritual gloom of this land is appalling.

The light of the "Sun of Righteousness" has scarcely begun to penetrate into the hearts and lives of the masses of the

people. From a human point of view it almost makes me sick at heart to face the difficulties to be overceme before this land will be taken for Jesus. Were it not for the promise and support of the Omnipotent the struggles of the messengers of God to win souls for Christ's Kingdom would be useless. Of all lands, the West Coast of Africa and adjacent regions are probably the most difficult in the world in which to do missionary work, and accomplish results. Rum, slavery, gambling and impurity are the great monsters that are crushing the life blood of the people out at every pore. In addition, ignorance, superstition, witchcraft, and what is practically idolatry, are almost as powerful in binding the people of West Africa to sin and Satan. Mighty is the conflict to be waged, and great the victory to be achieved before this land will be won for the Master.

But if this land is the most difficult for missionary effort, it does not excuse you and me from doing our part to help win it for Him. The more sinful and degraded a people may be, the greater is their need of a Saviour. If this is the "Darkest Continent" it necessarily follows, that it is the most needy. Yet some people of our church say that Muhlenberg Mission ought to be abandoned or handed over to others. In what I shall say in reply, I am not unmindful of the number of graves in "God's acre" here, which I have visited a number of times. But for all this, *I cannot see how I can be loyal to my Lord* and talk of giving up this Mission. The Lord Jesus Christ said: "If ye love me keep my commandments." He has given this command, "Go ye" (Mark 16;15), and this does not say, "Go to all the world but abandon the West Coast of Africa." If then Africa is included in the command, how can the Gospel be preached without a preacher. If we should hand over this work to some other church, that would not take away OUR responsibility. Would it be Christ-like to ask another denomination to do *our* work because we found it too costly for us? Or are the lives of the people of our church more precious in God's sight than those of other churches? Pray for needy

Africa and the work we are trying to do here. The work is not only ours, but yours also,—and our work, the work of this Mission, is the Master's. Will you not help support and pray for the work and the workers in Africa?

My daily tasks embrace almost everything. I try to do the work of a pastor, teacher in boy's and girl's schools, carpenter, barber, housekeeper, general overseer of boys, druggist, physicians, etc.

I performed one marriage ceremony since coming. The contracting parties are descendants of Congos who were rescued from slave ships.

Your classmate and brother in Christ,

J. H. Straw.

AN AUTUMN IDYL.

NATURE seems to delight in painting pictures to charm every one. Although she is changing them continually, she attains perfection in every one. Some people rejoice in the budding Spring or the flowering Summer, while to the hunter, Autumn appeals most forcibly. Then it is that the mountains are most beautiful; the leaves, tinted from gold to brown, falling, carpet the ground with splendidly mingled colors and amidst this are seen the fleet-footed deer, the hopping rabbit, and the chattering squirrel. What is grander than to tramp over the mountains looking upon these gorgeous pictures on all sides of us?

A crowd of hunters including myself, started out one day to enjoy ourselves in the pursuit of game. After arriving at the mountain, we started to make a round-up for deer; several of us were placed on crossings while the others made the drive. No deer passed me so I did not have the pleasure of shooting one (or rather shooting *at* one); but—when we were going home I beheld a most beautiful scene. Below me in the ravine ran the crystal brook, and above it towered a massive

knob, thickly covered with large trees. The sun was setting among the fleeting clouds and spread out its glimmering rays amid the garnished foliage of the trees; they appeared to be aglow as if covered with gold, while the brook seemed to be a row of diamonds set on the edge, and the occasional evergreen towering above its fellows was a fitting centerpiece in this magnificent scene.

I stood gazing at it until the sun had set and the wind had begun to moan amongst the branches above me, then I slowly walked homeward pondering over the glories of nature. B.

Societies.

PHILOSOPHIAN.

NOT every man can become a leader of an army and command the obedience of a large number of men; not every man can amass wealth and thus command service; not every man can attain prominence and thus be honored by his fellow-men. These things are attained but by the few; but today the greatness of our country depends not simply on the few but on the mass of the people. Therefore there rests a duty on every one to do that which is even more important than the former named things and which indeed contains them in embryo, namely: to become master of that most wonderful of all mechanisms, his body, and to develope to the fullest extent that crowning faculty of man, his intellect. He that can govern his own body with all its passions and lusts is then truly able to lead men; he that developes his intellect, so that he can see and understand God's workings and even His mysteries has acquired more than millions of money; and he

that acquires the power to transmit to others his thoughts and plans has attained a prominence that shall only be measured by eternity. Christianity with its regenerating and perserving power helps man to accomplish the first of these; education is the means to attain the second and the literary society is the place to acquire the power in the third, may every member of Philo strive to attain them all.

We were glad to welcome two more of our students into our number and extend to them our best wishes. They were Miss Sara Fickes, Newport, Pa., and W. K. Fleck, Huntingdon, Pa. E. M. M. '03.

CLIONIAN.

CLIO was honored on the evening of February 27th with a visit from our President, Rev. G. W. Enders, D. D. The Doctor addressed us with a few words, in which he told of the organizing of the Clio Society of his *Alma Mater*, Hartwick Seminary. He also impressed upon us, in his characteristic manner, that, when we would make excuse because of our deficiency, we should remember that "great oaks from little acorns grow;" and encouraged us to put forth every effort, so that we may grow and become mighty oaks. We thank President Enders for his timely words, and cordially invite him to come again whenever he may have the opportunity.

The newly elected officers are as follows: President, Reynolds; Vice President, Miss Yutzy; Secretary, Miss Beaver; Critic, Guss; Assistant Critic, Sunday; Editor, Bingaman; Assistant Editor, Smith, S. E.; Factotum, Swank.

We desire to tender Miss Meiser the hearty thanks of the society for her assistance in the musical part of the program at a recent session. W. H. K. '05.

Y. W. C. A.

THE association is making an effort to raise money for missionary purposes. Five dollars have been subscribed to the support of a student in India and aid has been given to a

needy mission in Chicago whose pastor is one of the sons of our Alma Mater.

The contemplated "missionary fudge sale" is expected to bring in some "filthy lucre" for this course.

At recent prayermeetings the topics "Crooked Places" and "How to receive the Holy Spirit" were well handled by Miss Edna Kline and Miss Grace Brown respectively.

Slowly but surely we are progressing. Spiritual things take time for growth. Our association, just one year old, has advanced with rapid strides and today we feel that we could ill afford to drop out of our college life that which constantly leads us to think better thoughts, to lead better lives and to keep in tune with the Infinite. Though often almost discouraged, frequently down-hearted, yet we have plodded steadily on.

"How does the soul grow! Not all in a minute,
Now it may lose ground, and now it may win it;
Now it resolves, and again the will faileth;
Now it rejoiceth, and now it bewaileth;
Now its hopes fructify, then they are blighted;
Now it walks sunnily, now gropes benighted;
Fed by discouragements, taught by disaster,
So it goes forward, now slower, now faster,
Till, all the pain past, and the failures made whole,
It is full grown, and the Lord rules the soul."

C. R. E.

Y. M. C. A.

"Yield not to temptation,
For yielding is sin,
Each victory will help you
Some other to win;
Fight manfully onward,
Dark passions subdue,
Look ever to Jesus,
He'll carry you through."

IT seems to me that many of our members have become cold and indifferent in the association work. May we be aroused from our luke warm condition and strive a little harder to labor for our Master.

Let us remember this is not for us, but for our Master that we are living, and that some day we must account for the opportunities that we have neglected. There are men among our number, who need our help, and by a kind word, or an act done in kindness will often cause some one to think and turn from the error of his way.

At a recent business meeting of the local association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. W. Walter; Vice-President, O. E. Sunday; Secretary, F. W. Barry; Treasurer, Samuel Smith; Monitor, L. F. Gunderman. COR. ——

SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

ON Feb. 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Prof. G. E. Fisher; Vice President, Chas. Lambert; Secretary, E. M. Gearhart; Treasurer, E. H. Diehl; Curator, L. W. Walters; Correspondent, L. F. Gunderman.

On February 20, a very interesting paper written by Rev. H. D. Hoover on "Evidences of Glaciers on Long Island" was read. On the same date, Mr. C. P. Swank ably discussed the subject of "Colored Lights." The talk was made interesting and instructive by the use of different chemicals used in the formation of the different colored lights.

Theological Notes.

PROF. T. C. HOUTZ administered the Holy Communion to the members of the Oak Grove congregation. Mr. D. J. Snyder who has been supplying was absent from the Semi-

nary with the Glee Club on its Western trip.

On the same date as the above Mar. 1st, Prof. Birch preached at Millersburg.

G. W. Fritch occupied the pulpit for Rev. Gensler Feb. 15th, Selinsgrove.

G. W. Scheese, Feb. 15th, preached in Freeburg. And on the 22nd spent some time in Shamokin on a mission dear to his heart.

J. A Richter is a pleasing speaker and is quite successful as a leader.

Feb. 12th, L. R. Haus was home attending the wedding of his sister.

L. P. Young is reported to have gone on a trip over the Lewistown, Div—"On business—not yours"—so he said to the reporter.

W. H. Derr preached Feb. 15th and Mar. 1st at Emanuel's charge north of Williamsport, on the latter date having been called early on account of the illness of one of the members of his congregation. Feb. 22nd he also preached in the College church.

H. W. B. Carney preached at Millville, Feb. 8th and 22nd, and at Orangville on 27th.

M. H. Fischer officiated for M. M. Albeck, of Berwick, Feb. 8th. He, the leader, and D. J. Snyder and E. R. Wingard are with the Glee Club.

Chas. Lambert preached Feb. 8th. at Adamsburg, and at Berwick on the 15th. The Department is thankful to J. T. Kendel, of Scranton for his kindness in presenting Lange's Commentary of the New Testament and also for McClintock & Strong Encyclopædia. We feel very grateful to all such friends.

"All brave men love; for he only is brave who has affections to fight for, whether in the daily battle of life or in physical contests."

Departments.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

THERE are many brave men in our department, one of whom is Shollenberger. If you don't believe this talk to Rhinehart.

H. Trotter Workman left the institution during the past month.

Shollenberger spent Sunday, Feb. 22 at his home in Montgomery.

L. C. Keefer "the prettiest boy at the institution" according to one of the Seniors, was our representative in the Glee Club during its recent trip.

C. E. Hendricks is a recent addition to the Sub-Freshman Class.

Holshue has been making frequent trips to the Island lately! Wonder why?

Wm. Rhinehart was kept away from his work for a week during the past month on account of sickness.

J. Ernest Deppen has quit school to accept a position as traveling salesman for a firm selling farm machinery.

O. M. Winemiller, of Rinely, spent several days with us this month. Mr. Winemiller entered our department last fall but was forced to leave school on account of trouble with his eyes. His eyes still trouble him but we hope they may improve rapidly and that he will be able to return to school.

S. A. M.

ORATORY DEPATRMENT.

THE Dramatic Club presented the comedy "American Fascination" in Seibert Hall Feb. 21. The cast of characters was as follows:

Sierra Bengaline.....A Western Girl.....Sade Snyder
Guinevere Landpoore.....An English Girl.....Jean Snyder
Mrs. Andego Jhones.....The Aunt.....Effie Breimier
Chauncy Olgethrope.....An English Dude.....Pauline E. Barrett
Edward Ralston.....Sierra's Lover.....Minnie L. Kline

The students presented their parts with great credit both to themselves and their instructress.

The Physical Culture class is preparing a drill, which will be presented before the public at the close of this term.

Miss Sade Snyder entertained a number of her friends Feb. 28, in honor of her birthday.

Miss Pauline E. Barrett expects to spend her Easter vacation in New York, where she expects to do some recital work.

The graduating class in Oratory organized March 3rd.

Miss Anna Beaver attended a Fudge Party at Miss Schnure's on Feb. 27th. F. E. D.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

"A THING of beauty is a joy forever." A love for the beautiful is implanted in every heart whether it be for beauties of nature, character, or art.

In musical art there are various *kinds of beauty. Each* master in music has a beauty of his own.

To be a successful artist it is absolutely necessary to understand the motive "of the beautiful" which inspired the composer in his composition and seek to interpret it accordingly.

It is a curious fact that nowhere in the world is there a class studying music as to its ideals, its styles, and its inspirations.

Thus despite the expensive musical education too many students remain at the end ignorant of the real greatness of all the great masters and therefore without good illustrations of their works.

Misses Grace Brown, Laura Gemberling, and Bertha Meiser have been added to the list of vocal students.

A short informal recital was given on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock, by the students of this department. The following programme was rendered:

Piano Solo.....“Spring Dawn,” Mason.....Miss Bertha Reed
Piano Duet.....Selected.....Misses Krall and Millner
Piano Solo.....“Waltz,” Bachmann.....Miss Fannie Ellis
Vocal Solo.....“Little Boy Blue,” D'Hartol..Miss Stella Zimmerman
Piano Duet.....“Qui Vive,” Gauz.....Misses Robison and Ellis
Piano Solo.....“Sonati,” Adagio M.....Miss Bertha Meiser
Piano Solo.....“Flatterer,” Chaminade.....Miss Isabelle Robison

I. M. R.
F. M. E.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

THE young people who expect to make their way in the world are the dependence of the country. They are seeking an education because it brings power and prominence. Without education, the mind remains undeveloped, untrained.

By taking a course in this department, you can get a working knowledge of Business and Shorthand within a very reasonable time, and a comparatively small outlay of money.

A diploma or recommendation from this department is a guarantee of proficiency, and is recognized as such by business men who employ graduates. This means your proficiency when graduated a matter, not for days—for life.

Miss Elizabeth Fisher, from Canada, has completed her prosperous work in Book-keeping. Miss Fisher has the honor of being the first one to secure a diploma from this department. She was an eligible student and philanthropic to her classmates, who felicitate her in the complicated work. It is the wish of the class that she may have the greatest possible success in her future career. G. W. M.

Alumni Notes.

'92. Rev. W. H. Hilbish at Addison, Pa., is greatly encouraged with his work there, and expects to erect a new church in the near future.

'93. Rev. J. Stonecypher finds his work in the Boalsburg charge very pleasant. Recently his kind people surprised him with many good things for house and stable in appreciation of his work.

'97. Rev. M. M. Albeck has been on the sick list for a few weeks in February. He has a hard but prosperous mission field, and has recently opened and dedicated a new church in West Berwick.

'96. Rev. S. E. Bateman recently dedicated the new pipe organ placed in his church of Calvary Lutheran, Philadelphia.

'02. Rev. J. E. Zimmerman dedicated his new church at Oak Grove, Pa., on Feb. 1st assisted by Revs. J. Yutzy, D. E. Rupley, A. R. Glaze. *This is a flourishing mission and* Rev. Zimmerman is doing a successful work.

'99. Rev. H. C. Michæl was a successful representative before the State Legislature in opposing the repealing of the Local Option Law in East Pittsburg.

'02. Rev. W. A. Wolgenmuth was bereaved by the sudden death of his father at his home at West Fairview, Pa.

'02. Rev. H. C. Erdman, Freeport, Pa., and Miss Harriet Ida Hull were recently married by Dr. Yutzy in Selinsgrove. The SUSQUEHANNA extends best wishes.

'01. Rev. H. E. Harman gives encouraging reports of the growing work of the Espy charge.

'93. C. O. Gaugler has recently been elected Chief Burgess of Selinsgrove.

'96. Hon. S. B. Hare, of Altoona, was one of the soloists in the very successful musical convention held at Selinsgrove.

'96. Rev. W. S. Uhrich visited and married his sister, Martha, to W. S. Ott on Wednesday evening, February 25.

'02. D. B. Moist recently visited the University. Glad to see him back.

Athletics.

SINCE our last issue we have played but three games—Shamokin, Milton and Bloomsburg, winning each of the games.

Shamokin was a walk-over, the score standing 85 to 24 in favor of Susquehanna.

Susquehanna.	Positions.	Shamokin.
Sholly	Forward	Shoop
Benfer	Forward	Costello
Roberts	Centre	Shipe
Sones	Guard	Clayberger
Camerer	Guard.	*Stewart*

Goals—Roberts, 18; Sholly, 12; Costello, 6; Sones, 5; Benfer, 4; Clayberger, 3; Shipe, 2; Camerer, 2. Goals from fouls—Sholly, 2; Roberts. Timer—Fisher. Referee—Morgan.

On Feb. 21, Susquehanna easily defeated Milton by the score of 54 to 18. In the first half Susquehanna scored 21 to 13 and in the second 33 to 5. Line-up:

Susquehanna.	Positions.	Milton.
Sholly	Forward	Reimensnyder
Benfer	Forward	Daniels
Roberts	Centre	Oberlin, Dicherman
Pearson	Guard.	Hertzler
Camerer	Guard	Greer

Goals from field—Roberts, 11; Camerer, 6; Benfer, 4; Sholly, 1; Greer, 4; Reimensnyder, 2; Pearson, Daniels, Ober-

lin. Goals from fouls—Roberts, 3; Reimensnyder, Greer, Sholly, 5. Timer—Fisher. Referee—Morgan. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Feb. 28, the third game was played against Bloomsburg Normal, Susquehanna winning. The score being 23 to 16.

The game was characterized by good playing on both sides and was one of the most interesting games ever played on that floor. Line-up.

Bloomsburg.	Positions.	Susquehanna.
Machado	Forward	Benfer
Corcoroan	Forward	Sholly
Miller	Centre	Roberts
Rarich	Guard	Sones
Riland, Welch	Guard	Camerer

Goals from field—Machado, 2; Miller, 2; Rarich, 2; Sholly, 3; Roberts, 5; Corcoroan, Camerer. Fouls—Roberts, 3; B. S. N's, 2. Timers—Brown and Albert. Umpire—Marcey. Referee—Morgan. Time of halves—20 minutes.

Echanges.

"CURRENT EVENTS" is a very appropriate department in *Spice*. This paper might make an improvement by keeping its literary matter in a more definite order, instead of being scattered through the entire journal.

The Yellow Dragon of Hong Kong, China, contains a very interesting editorial on Christmas.

H. S. Impressions might be improved with a little more literary matter.

We failed to find an exchange column in *The Black and Red*, Waterloo, Wis.

"A Memory of Celeste" is a very interesting and well written story in the *Tuftonian*.

A very thoughtfully written production on "The Value of Fiction" appears in *The College Folio.*

The college news of *The Lesbian Herald* is especially interesting.

"Kismet" is a very entertaining story in the *H. S. Argus.*

The Comenian contains an excellent article on "The Growth of Japan as a World Power." The writer shows how that Orientel nation, through the influence of the United States has made such great strides of progress.

The Wittenberger contains a very interesting article entitled, "A Forerunner." It presents the life and sufferings of Savanarola, a faithful and aggressive Italian reformer.

Res Academicae contains a part of a story "John Lincoln, Expert Jeweler." As often is the case, this part is almost too short to awaken sufficient interest to remember it until the next edition.

We acknoweldge the following new exchanges: *The Elizabethan*, Charlotte, N. C.; *The Ball High School Review*, Galveston, Tex.; *The Shattuck Cadet*, Faribault, Minn.; *George School Ides*, George School, Pa.; *The Orange and Purple*, Danville, Pa.; *So-To-Speak*, Manitowog, Wis,

J. C. S.

THE SUSQUEHANNA...

Selinsgrove, March, 1903.

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Editorial.

IT is well at times that we turn our attention for a short time away from our college world and look out to those who have been sent out from our walls and have begun the battle of life in stern reality. They are daily learning new truth in the potent school of experience and are only too willing to bring some of their fruitful gleanings home to us if we only give them opportunity. Consequently we have set aside this number of the SUSQUEHANNA as a special means by which they can convey to us the results of their observation and experience.

We indeed owe a debt of deep gratitude to those who have taken time enough amid the hurried activities of their various vocations to turn their attention towards us and kindly taken time and pains to send us some message to help us on to

higher things. Much as they will appreciate our verbal thanks, yet much more will they feel themselves repaid for their willing labors in our behalf if we render them the true gratitude of an appreciative heart by showing them in deed that they have helped us. So take these rich thoughts to heart, ponder them, live them, for they have come from heart and have been lived.

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